Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,946.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
8th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	†COLTAN	9621
12th "	† DELHI	8082		
19th "	† MANTUA	10854		
25th "	† CALEDONIA	7588		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10363
* 22nd "	CALEDONIA	7588		
26th "	INDIA	7911		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10612		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9555
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7588		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10936
21st "	EGYPT	7912		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above does not convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 548,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNEUBURG	6423	A. Foresti	1st February
BRIONI	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4790	E. Saberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4242	G. Gillimber	16th "
KORNEUBURG	6423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRIONI	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4790	E. Saberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gillimber	16th "
KORNEUBURG	6423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	5000	B. Belcours	25th March
NIPPON	6350	B. Taracocchia	23th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cossi	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 645 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s.s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7588	11th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur, 3rd Feb.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 4th Feb	6a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	3,171	Mon, 7th Feb	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M. *

† Or later on arrival of Madras mail steamer.
* Forecounder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND SUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Feb sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Mdent, Basinca, Mahoonera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 7th Feb. sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

31st January, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers,	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
O City of Manchester	5554	..	Feb. 1 1910
Oriole b Hall	5 01	..	8 ,,
*O City of Athens	5600	..	15 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5391	Mar. 2 1910	..
O City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 29 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 5 ,,	..
O City of Glasgow	9457	..	April 12 ,,
B City of Madras	6984	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
O City of Calcutta	7912	,, 25 ,,	,, 29 ,,
B Walton Hall	4924	,, 29 ,,	May 5 ,,
O City of Manchester	5554	..	,, 7 ,,
O Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	..
O City of Karachi	5557	..	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	..	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

O. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers,	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
aO City of York	770	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*O City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
aO City of Calcutta	7912	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Naples	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DJEMBA	5,685	R bufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	24th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	1st Feb.
a KAISER	3,800	Von Holdt	17th Feb
b SOMA I	2,600	Greiwe	3rd Mar.
a PRAESIDENT	3,400	Jacobsen	15th Mar.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th January 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YUCLO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchun	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5 5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.

Rs. 78 12-0 Cash Rs. 70.

Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. Kolar and Karachi.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, dyspepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s. or four times that quantity, 38s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Seminal or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 24 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS.
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & Co.,

MILAN—ITALY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORLD.

BRIOSCHI'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This EFFERVESCENT CITRATE prevents gastric Acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a Tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your houses without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag. It is taken in water, or mixed with Syrup, Essences, or Wines and also with coffee.
Annual Consumption, 150 tons. Price per tin, 12 Ans. only.

SOLE AGENTS,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
THE ITALIAN STORES, 105 MEDOWS STREET.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910.
FOR HORSE SHOW Prospectus and particulars Apply to—

Capt. G. LUCAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Staff Quarters, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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FIRST DAY.

1st Race	Koko	Won	odds on
2nd ,,	Grand Duke	,,	6 to 1
(*Amendment on R. C.*)			
3rd ,,	Rocksand	,,	4 to 1
4th ,,	Not Yet	,,	6 to 4 on
5th ,,	Sialkote	2nd	
6th ,,	The Rooster	2nd	
7th ,,	Ashroff	Won	10 to 1
8th ,,	Padisha	2nd	

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BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW in conjunction with the HORSE SHOW will be held on 24th FEBRUARY, 1910. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to—

Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Officer Commanding No. 79, Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, again gives notice that he WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the N.-C. Officers and men of his Company.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, 1910, for the supply of about 24,000 tons English or 28,000 Indian steam coal for twelve months from January to 31st December, 1910.

(1) A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the tender.

(2) Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.

(3) The covers to be endorsed "TENDER FOR COAL" The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(4). The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

(5) Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

(6) The tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, the 12th January, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of February, 1910, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place aforementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Conservators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, February 2nd, 1910, at 3 P. M. (S, T.), for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Frederick Leigh Croft, Bart, and Mr. Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata, as Directors; and to elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Khetsey Khaisey, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st February to the 17th February, 1910, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
January 19th, 1910.

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummam St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 31,

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 12 lacs up.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1 32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Bills for seas deliveries were scarce and 3 months' sight bills were available at 1s. 4 3-16d. For T. T. practically nothing was done.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4d.
Demand do.	... ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
3 m/s credits on London.	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Francs...	...	167 3/4
3 m/s credit „	... ...	170 1-4
Demand Marks	... ...	116 1/4
3 m/s credit „	... ...	133 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	... ...	131 3/4
„ Shanghai	... ...	175
„ Japan	... ...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market to-day remained unchanged at 94-1 buyers for this settlement and 94-2 sellers for next account.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged at 24 1-8 both for ready and forward and New York at 52 3-4.

Very little is doing in the local market for Silver and prices declined by an anna. Gold market remains unchanged and quiet.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Sakirsett...	23 9 6
97 touch	23 4 0
National Bank	23 15 9
Chartered Bank	23 15 9
Sovereigns Shield	15 4 0
„ Do Dragon	15 8 6
Australian	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	63 11 0
17 Penny ready	63 10 0
First Settlement	63 11 6
Second „	64 0 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Dull. Home quotations were up by 3d. There being more sellers than buyers in the local market, prices both for ready and forward declined by 1 to 2 annas.

Rapeseed: Quiet. Home quotations remain unchanged. Demand both for ready and forward being limited, price gave way by 1 anna.

Wheat: Quiet. Home quotations unchanged. Demand nil and local prices are on the decline.

Gingellyseed: Quiet. Demand for ready goods being limited local prices declined by 8 annas.

Castoreseed: } Quiet. Local prices remain unchgd.
Poppyseed: }
Mowraseed: }

Cottonseed: Demand both for ready and forward being fairly good local prices advanced by 4 annas.

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Re. 10 1
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 9 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 12
Castorseed ...	... „ 35 to 36
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 4
Maize	... „ 24 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... „ 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 36 to 45 8
Bhavdesh Howri ...	} „ 43 to 45
Gulburga do. ...	
Bidar do. ...	
Karsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	} „ 41 8 to 44
Do. de do 85/15	
Bo. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} „ 39 to 41
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} „ 38 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} „ 42 8 to 44 8
Do. Moggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} „ 48 to 51
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	
Do. Ahmedabad... ...	„ 36 to 27
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	} „ 37 to 41
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi	
Bard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 35
Jubalpore, 70/80 ...	... „ 35
Cawnpore Pissi ...	... „ 39

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 29th January :—

Wheat	2,095 cwts
Linseed	350 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	2,082 „
Gingellyseed	12,795 „
Poppyseed...	189 „
Groundnuts	6,554 „
Castorseed	704 „
Rice	2,547 „
Myrabollams	10,717 „
Cottonseed... ...	24,434 „
Mowraseed... ...	12 „
Gram	548 „
Joowar	3,761 „
Maize	2,691 „

SPINNINGS.

Petit's for February were quoted Rs. 3,270 but at the close they were quoted Rs. 3,325. Business in Standard Mill was done at Rs. 1,102 1-2 but for February they were quoted Rs. 1,090 and it is rumoured that the agents besides paying the dividend to the shareholders are going to pay off the debentures.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,450 X. D.
India	68 C. D.
Indian Specie	55 C. D.
Bank of Bengal... ...	1,480

MILLS.

Colaba	1,107 1/2
Davida	370
Framji Petit	1,730
Jamshed...	165
Kohinoor	675
Manockji Petit	3,325
New Great Eastern	135
Nagpore	1,605

PRESSES.

New Berar	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co... ...	300
Bamanka Manganese... ...	2 3/4
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	305
General India Mining	295
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Marcks & Co	122
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20 3/4
Kemps	175

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

Liverpool on Saturday was down by 7 points and New York 20. Good Broach opened at Rs. 303 and a fair business was done at the price. Broach fine opened at Rs. 324 and a nominal business was done at this rate. To-day the opener being 5 to 6 points down, Good broach declined to Rs. 302 and fine Broach to Rs. 322. The Marwaries are in "mandi" and anticipate a fall in price, but shippers are of opinion that prices for Broach will be maintained. There is no change to report in prices for ready lots.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Kasipore Ginned...	Gadam & Co ...	272
300	Khanganm	... R D Master & Co...	287
150	Nadad	...Finlay Muir and Co	310
100	Khandeish	...Volkart Bros ...	275
100	Coo mpton	...Currimbhoy ...	314
100	Khandwa	... Morarjee	275
100	Udjan	...Petit ...	300
100	Khandeish	... do ...	243

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	257 Ready.
„ F Good	...	241 „
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	263 „
„ F. Good	...	250 „
Sind Punjab Fine	...	261 „
„ F. Good	...	248 „
Khandesh Fine	...	305 „
„ F. Good	...	301 „
Ammedi Fine	...	280 „
„ „ F. Good	...	274 „
Abola Khanggum Fine	...	181 „
„ F. Good	...	278 „
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	289 „
„ F. Good	...	281 „
Peotmal Fine	...	295 „
„ F. Good	...	287 „
Naggore Fine	...	300 „
„ F. Good	...	292 „
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	301 „
„ F. Good	...	293 „
Mathia Fine	...	266 „
„ F. Good	...	261 „
Broach Gin Good	...	302 Mas.
„ Fine	...	322 „
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	308 Ass. M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	317 „
Westerns „ „	...	299 „

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 29th Jan :—

Khandesh	2,318 Bales.
Central India	1,358 „
Barsi and Nagur	3,908 „
Berar	4,744 „
Central Provinces	3,075 „
Oomras...	12,441 „
Dholera	256 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)	244 „
Bengals (Rajputana)	349 „
Sind	.....
Broach...	50 „
Westerns	26 „
Total ...	1,416 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7·51— 5
Feb.—Mar.	7·52— 5
Mar.—Apl.	7·52— 6
Apl.—May.	7·54— 5
May—June	7·54— 6
June—July	7·54— 5
July—Aug.	7·51— 6
Aug.—Sept.	7·52— 4
Sept.—Oct.	6·78— 5

FREIGHT.

Ports.			
Antwerp ...	... 16 6	...	16 6
Dunkirk ...	... 16 6	...	16 6
Havre ...	... 17 6	...	17 6
Hull ...	... .	...	16 6
Liverpool ...	... 17 0	...	16 6
Marseilles ...	... 17 0	...	16 6
Genoa ...	... 17 0	...	16 6
London...	... .	...	16 0
Hamburg ...	... 17 6	...	16 6
Bremen ...	... 18 0	...	17 6
Venice ...	... .		
Open Ports ...	... Feb.	...	17 6
Do. ...	... Mar.	...	16 6
Do. ...	... Apl.-May	...	14 0

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady as usual.

METALS.

There is a fair demand in Copper and Yellow Metal and about 450 bundles have been sold.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4 x 4	lbs. 24 28 35 42	} Rs. 56 10
	56 63 70 77 84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	} Rs. 46 10
Tin Ingots.	...	„ 39 14
Spelter S M ...		} „ 19 8
M M ...		
J ...		
G ...		
Georgshutte ...		„ 22 8
Copper Ingots K S ...		„ 50 0
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		„ 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16 10 12		} „ 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, January 29.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10 Boxes ...	...	8,25,000	...
3 Packages...	...	3,210	33,616
2 Cases ...	...	60,000	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3091 Bars ...	56,17,501	...	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,000	...
5 do ...	...	10,000	...

Imported.	Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India ...	Macedonia	London
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
Sundry Importers ...	do	Aden
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Dumra	Busreh
G. Tricamdass	Waroonga	Behrein
B. & P. S. N. Co... ...	Islami	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 28th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	64	77,914
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	66	80,969

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 29th January 1910 as compared with the statement for the week ending 15th January 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 15 Rs.	Jan. 29. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	98,05,863	1,24,61,515
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,71,52,681	10,46,32,384
Post Bills ...	13,947	18,947
Sundries ...	19,36,336	18,56,367
Rs....	13,92,18,627	13,92,64,113
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,47,25 921	1,46,44,818
Other authorised Securities.	20,74,473	18,21,192
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,30,70,723	2,31,25,792
Loans do. do. ...	3,06,08,530	3,11,98,627
Bills discounted and purchased ...	3,54,16,613	2,44,46,653
Dead Stocks ...	2,91,095	2,93,636
Stamps ...	7,152	6,982
Bullion ...	4,94,042	4,53,809
Balance with other Banks.	7,37,571	7,27,497
Sundries... ...	3,64,719	1,56,991
Cash ...	4,14,32,798	4,28,88,116
	13,92,18,627	13,92,64,113

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ...	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India... ...	£ 156,000
3 Total ...	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 29th Jan. 1910, by Council Bills* ...	£19,199,489
„ „ By Gold ...	£ nil
5 Amount remitted in excess of estimate	£ 2,843,489

* Of this sum £4,450,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,029 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 90 bales silk waste, The Choi Silk Mill Co Ld; 2,615 cwts myrabollams W Beeher: 70 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—55 bales gunny cuttings, S Moosaji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 54 cwts senna leaves and 1 pot rosa oil. R Jeewandas and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuss and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—35 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 565 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Castalia s—325 casks skins, Lasram and Co; 200 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—32 cwts myrabollams, W Beehar.

FOR HULL.

Bucentaur s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed. T Memras; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 3,437 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,017 cwts cottonseed, W Beehar; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji

Ellaline s—1,000 cwts castorseed, N Laloobhoy; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkert Bros; 207 cwts cottonseed, T Memras; 22,500 cwts cottonseed A Khimji; 16,000 cwts cottonseed, and 16,000 cwts castorseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Vigo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, D Jaitha and Co; 8,015 cwts cottonseed, W Beehar: 12,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Earl of Carrick s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, J Fazburi; 32 cwts myrabollams, W Beehar; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000 cwts teelseed E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ludgate s—110 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 275 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,487 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,020 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 603 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 998 cwts linseed J Faciri.

Fermoor s—1,566 bales cotton, 7,997 cwts teelseed and 6,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Murray s—35 bales hemp, T Parshotom and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Trautenfels s—55 bales cottonfly J Cassam.

FOR BREMEN.

Trautenfels s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros,

FOR GENOA.

Clan Murray s—100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 197 bales cotton rugs C Boggiano and Co.

Countess Warwick s—100 bales cotton and 250 cwts mowrasseed Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts teelseed Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koorber s—136 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Gerania s—112 bales cotton Glazcrook and Co; 550 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 225 bales cotton A Morris and Co; 12,196 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Geranis s—1,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Geranis s—2,009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—320 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales twist and 38 cheats opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 55 cheats opium, S J David and Co; 11 cwts sharkfins V Oaka: 12 cwts kismish and one quarter cwts chirabuts, V Nerpull and Co; 164 cwts kismiss and 58 cwts jerdaloo, Jasanwalla and Bros; 10 1 2 cwts Cam ay ajute stones, E Noordin and Co; 1 bale cotton, M Valabuda; 3 1 2 cwts genda horns, A H Mawji and Co; 54 1-2 chest opium, C Bomonji and C; 26 cwts sharkfins and 1 cwt ivory, K V Mistree and Co; 120 cwts gum, P Jaitsabhey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—31 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 18 chest opium, C Bomonji and Co; 52 bales cotton, M Valabhdas.

FOR KOBE.

Clifton Hall s—297 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 189 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clifton Hall s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co

Takasaki Maru s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Clifton Hall s—1,900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Delta s—75 bales cotton, A Hoosbhoy.

S S Rosenfels 3,523 tons Captain P Pfeiffer sailed for Hamburg on 16th day of January with 9,238 bales cotton and the following:—

FOR HAMBURG.

100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 95 bales hemp, T Parshotom and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reve and Co; 44 bales hemp, and 310 bags myrabolams, E D Somersey; 667 bags poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bags myrabolams, T Kanji; 1,000 bags myrabolams, W Beehar; 1,000 bags myrabolams, H Amadrao and Co; 334 bags groundnuts, J Faciri; 1,000 bags bone meal, E D Nanji; 200 bags oil cakes Bergmann and Hoffmann; 556 bags teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 985 bags poppyseed, L Drefuss and Co; 305 bundles coir yarn V Harridas; 1,333 bags teelseed, and 2,872 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Morris and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 332 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 905 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 007 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co: 262 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 45 bales cotton, H E Bude and Sons; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co

16 bales skins, Nazamudin and Co; 550 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 875 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla; 77 cases olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 1 pot rosin oil, Volkart Bros; 300 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

FOR BREMEN.

770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, L Drefuse and Co; 15,996 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia 2,480 tons Captain G Belaito sailed for China on 18th day of January with 3,788 bales twist 9,112 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 900 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

4 cases sufron A Allarakhia and Co; 4 cases ivory and 100 bundles cloves, A Surandis and Co; 29 cases raisins F Dunjibhoy; 100 bales sharkfins fleen, K Andoola; 2,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji; 25 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws V Oaka; 499 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 244 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

1,188 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

406 bales cotton, Varchaghandi and Sons; 1,600 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 8 0 bales cotton, H Gauldas and Co; 300 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 257 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR PENAG.

1,000 baskets onions, R Dadachanji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

7 cases hingda, N Ladboo; 9 cases wax, 5 bags senna leaves, 25 bags fennelseed, 21 cases assafoetida, 153 bales twist, 20 cases raisins, N Vadilal; 6 cases hingda V Nerpul and Co; 5 bags fennelseed, 25 bags coriandersead and 10 cases assafoetida M Lukmidas; 50 cases ghee L Boramji; 100 bales twist H H Varin; 90 cases hingda and 50 bales twist M S E English and Co; 4,000 baskets onions R E Dadashanji; 14 cases twist cloth A T Esmailji.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LONGDEN—January 25, at Jhelum, the wife of Major A. B. Longden, 37th Dogras, of a daughter.

LANCASTER—January 9, at Rangoon, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lancaster, a daughter.

DEATHS.

HEMING—January 26, in Allahabad, Mrs. Mary Ann Heming, aged 82 years.

PUDDEPHATT—January 23, at Moore's Gardens, Nungumbaccam, suddenly, of heart failure, T. H. Puddephatt, Head Appraiser, Customs Department, aged 57.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13 m.: Sun sets, 6h. 32m.
High water, 2·59m., 3·45s.; Low water, 9·35m., 9·11s.
Bombay Hunt, 1st Chuckla, Parla Station.
Bombay Sanitary Association Conversazione, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Lecture on "Comets" by Mr. Jivanjee Modi, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

Maxim: "Experience is the best schoolmaster."—Old Proverb.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore of Lakhtar has arrived in Bombay with fifty followers, and put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

PLAGUE AT JAMNAGAR.—Two plague cases have occurred at Jamnagar Station yard, the victims who are segregated being pointsmen. The Medical Officer of the B. E. J. P. Railway has gone there to treat the patients. The quarters have all been disinfected. Great precautions are being taken to prevent any further spread of the disease.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST LAND.—The City Improvement Trust authorities have decided to build six new chawls for the labouring classes at Soparee Baug in Parel. Sanction has already been granted to give a contract to Messrs Marsland Price and Co. for the construction of rooms of 120 square feet dimensions, at Rs. 600 per room.

FATAL BURNS.—On Thursday evening Curibai, (4), a Hindu girl, while playing on the verandah of her house set fire to her clothes. The mother seeing her in distress ran to her assistance and extinguished the flames. The child was seriously burnt about her body, and succumbed to the injuries.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—Arrangements are being made to remove the Government Central Press from Bombay and to amalgamate it with the Central Press at Yerrowda. The removal, if carried out, will cause a shifting of 3,000 workmen from Bombay to Poona, and they are going to petition the authorities against the proposed change which, it is said, will cause a saving of half a lakh of rupees per annum to Government.

PILGRIMS IN BOMBAY.—S.S. "Rahmani" arrived in the Bombay harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, in quarantine, with 783 pilgrims. One death occurred from natural causes on board the vessel after its arrival in the harbour. Three cases of small-pox were removed to the Arthur Road hospital and four persons who were found suffering from diarrhœa were sent to the G. T. Hospital.

MR. JIVANJI MODIS LECTURE.—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "Comets." Mr. Nanabhoy A. F. Moos, L.C.E., B. Sc., Director of Government Observatory at Colaba, will preside at the lecture. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment the Band will render the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March ...	Nibelungen ... Wagner
Overture ...	Phedre ... Massenet
Morceau ...	Salut D'Amour ... Elgar
Selection ...	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Polka ...	The Guards ... Farrell
Ouas ...	Humoresque ... Dvorak
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Galop ...	Narren ... Gung l

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

March ...	British Empire ... Karl Kapp
Overture ...	The Merry Monarch ... Herold
Selection ...	Princess Ida ... Sullivan
Valse ...	Un rêve beau coup, Fassioni - ment ... Buchey
Morceau ...	The Pretty Shepherdess ... Fletcher
Selection ...	Irish Emeralds ... O'Grady
Two-step ...	Cherry ... L Albert

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 30 a.m. to-day the 1st instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Majunga, Nossiba, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Kaunler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE.—From the report of the working of the Tayebjee Yatim Khana, it would appear that good work was done for the year. For which the Trustees, Haji Saleh Mahomed Haji Cooman and his co-workers, deserve special praise. We are glad that by doing this charitable work on behalf of the poor orphans, the Trustees have supplied a long felt want in Bombay. It is a matter of much gratification that all the boys admitted into the Orphanage have been receiving both religious and secular education. The Trustees are now considering the question of admitting a large number of Mahomedan orphans and it is hoped that in a place like Bombay, which is noted for its charity, this useful institution will have a long lease of life.

A NUMBER of old people met in the Chertsey Town Hall as beneficiaries under the annual fund formed from the proceeds of the work of town crier and the market tolls. Among those present was the town crier in his Early Georgian uniform. Overcoats, cloaks, and blankets were distributed, and one of the recipients was a woman known as Granny Scott, who is reputed to be 100 years old. The old woman loves tobacco, and may sometimes be seen resting by the wayside to indulge in a short clay pipe.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR DECLARATION.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

UDERAM KESHAVJI AND ANOTHER VS. HAIDARALI ABDUL KATUM.

For the Plaintiffs :—Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

For the Defendant :—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co.

His Lordship proceeded with the hearing of this suit which was for a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled to terminate their agreement with the defendant and to recover from him Rs. 1,330.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendant was the owner of two chawls at Parel. On 18th October 1907, plaintiffs by an agreement farmed the rents of the chawls, one of which was yet incomplete and agreed to pay monthly Rs. 265 for the complete chawl from October 1907 and Rs. 285 for the other from 25th December 1907, the defendant having undertaken to complete the latter by the 10th December. A list of tenants was furnished to them before the agreement, but it was discovered that it was not a true list of rents, the tenants paying less than the sums stated. A remonstrance was made by them, but the defendant assured them that he would make good the loss in the second chawl. Further negotiations took place. The chawl was incomplete till February and plaintiffs suffered loss. Plaintiffs prayed for the declaration above mentioned and claimed Rs. 1,330 and asked that the defendant may be restrained from proceeding against them in the Small Causes Court.

The defendant, in his written statement, stated that the plaintiffs were not entitled to avoid the agreement, as they had the means of discovering the truth by means of using ordinary diligence. They had also confirmed the first agreement by a second one in December 1907. The plaintiffs had let out the ground-floor and the first-floor of the second chawl to tenants by the end of December and recovered rents, as the plaintiffs abandoned the chawl in March, the defendant re-entered into possession and re-let it at a loss. He counter-claimed Rs. 165 for e damages.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED WAGERING RICE CONTRACTS.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MATHURADAS GOCULDASS AND ANOTHER VS. JOSHI NARBADASHANKAR HARJIVAN.

For the Defendant-Appellant :—Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Niralal and Co.

For the Plaintiffs-Respondents :—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had, in August last passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 11,842 by way of damages, with costs.

This was a suit to recover on certain forward contracts for the purchase of rice the due dates of which were the Falgun and Chaiter Vaidas of 1965, corresponding with February March and March-April 1909. The plaintiff's contention was that the defendant refused to take delivery as the market had gone against him; consequently the plaintiff sold the goods at his risk and on his account, and claimed the difference between the contract and the market rate. The defence was that the contracts were wagering contracts.

Mr. Justice Beaman was clearly of opinion that there was nothing whatsoever in the transactions laid before the Court or in the evidence given to colour them one way or the other which would justify the Court in holding that they were wagering contracts with the intention of both parties or within the intention of one and to the knowledge of the other.

Against this decision the defendant appealed and after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: Two points have been argued in this appeal (1) that according to the rules of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association subject to which the contracts sued were made, both parties were to pay or receive differences; and that, therefore, the contracts were as wagers, (2) that having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it should have been found as a fact that neither party intended that delivery should be taken. In support of the first point reliance is placed upon Rule 17 of the Rice Association rules. That rule obliges the buyer to accept a delivery order if tendered up to 4 p.m. on the 6th day before the Vaida, and provides that on the seller's failure to make such delivery the contract shall be settled by payment of the difference between the contract rates and the due-date, at rates fixed by the Association. Whether if the seller failed to give the delivery-order in time the conditions imposed by the rules would make the contract a wager is one which we are not called upon to decide, for it is found as a fact in the Lower Court and not now disputed that all the delivery orders were tendered by the plaintiffs in time. The facts are therefore entirely dissimilar to those in Champsi vs Gill, Bo. I. L. R. 205, upon which the argument of the appellant is based. There is no authority for the proposition that because under the terms of a contract and obligation to pay or receive differences may rise on the happening of a particular event,

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DOCKYARD.

H.M.S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Fromeaine...Capt J T Marshall... .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ....R Navy
H M S Hyacinth ...Capt Dick ....Flagship
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr A J Mansuk ...I M Marine Plans, ...Capt C S S Nolley .....Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewel...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 31.

Brasilian .....2438 Sirowdon .....Cary Bros
Britannia..... 969 Bates .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Begonia.....2846 Mathews.....Tricumji Jeewandas
Caledonia .....3519 W Hayward ..... P & O S N Co
City of Vienna .... 29 8 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Caithness..... 2223 Procter.....J A Begbie & Co
Fakri.....2558 Revill...Bombay & Hansa Co
Firoozi .....2605 Watson .....B & P S N & Co
Highland Monarch...2580 Dalziel..... M M & Co
Islami.....1604 Hannah.....B & P S N Co
Kingsway.....2220 Griffiths.....T Morrison & Co
Kola.....510 Cuthbush.....M M & Co
Motvea.....2272 Saunders..... .....
Nasseri.....911 Wiers.....B & P S N & Co
Nizam.....2041 White .....T Morrison & Co
Newcastle.....2225 Trebelcock..... .....
Nerbudda .....1961 Decrus.....M M & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge.....M M & Co
Oceana.....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1572 Coates..... B & P S N Co
Shah Navaz.....3522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope.....W & A G & Co
Tuddal.....3511 King.....Killick Nixon & Co
Toftwood.....1961 Feym..... .....
Umballa.....3426 Rais.....M M & Co
Warsenga .....1609 Morison.....M M & Co
Zoroaste.....2376 Wickham..... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 31.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennie	Dunkirk	5-2	H J Jan Mahomed
B Hecian	2144	D avies	Antwerp	5-2	M M & Co
C&R Buccaneer	2283	Parkes	Hull	3-2	F Morsi-zn & Co
D & E City of Athens	3571	W Knowes	Karachi		Killick Nixon & Co
F Satara	3402	Hugill	Calcutta		M M & Co
G Nasseri	1165	Geo	Zanzibar	2-2	B & P S N Co
K Gerania	3126	Peart	Triest	4-2	A L S N & Co
M Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	Kobe	5-2	T Morrison & Co
N Transvaal	2992	R Filtrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Kanyler	1537	Ulrich	Zanzibar	5-2	A Strandz
P Clan Lamont	3285	Rodan	Chittagong	3-2	J Finlay & Co

H. W. P. D.

Courland ..769 Samsoodin .. G Ports 3-2...Bo S N & Co Ld
Mahanadi ..847 Ahmed ..(repairing)...Bo S N & Co Ld
Dundal Hall.....2534 Browne..... .....Calcutta W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kosrber .....3157 oressi ...1-2...A L S N & Co
2 Castalia... ...4086 Hamilton...Liverpool ...11-2... W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Murray...3120 East...Hamburg...5-2 J Finlay & Co
4 Takasaki Maru...2913 A Mocker...Kobe...31-1... N Y Kaisha
5 Countess Warwick.....2568 Raddish Genoa 10-2 W & A Graham & Co
6 Alavi...2324 Hill...Jeddah ...31-1...B & P S N & Co
8 Siltaline.....2501T Newton.....Hull...5-2...W & A Graham & Co
9 Vigo ...3020 Harbord ...Hull...3-2...J Finlay & Co
10&11 Delta .....4780 Snow.....Shanghai...2-2...P & O S N & Co
12 Macedonia.....5245 Andrews .....Shanghai 10-2 .. B & P S N & Co
13 Delhi .....4784 Gordon .....London.....12 2... P & O S N & Co
14 Damra ...962 Manley Buschra...3-2...M M & Co
15 Formosa.....1991 Adams ..... Antwerp.....1-2 W & A Graham & Co
16 Ludgate.....3390 Nicholson.....Antwerp 29-1... T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
31	Satara s	Hugill	Sydney Dec 25
	Kanzler s	Ulrich	Durban Dec 30
	Rahmani s.....	Coates	Jeddah Jan 15
	Naseri s	Miers	Buschra Jan 14
	Nizam s	White	Calcutta Jan 2
	Newcastle s.....	Trebelcock ...	Port Said Jan 15
	Strathgarry s	Stanhope.....	Calcutta Jan 18
	Kola s	Cuthush	Buschra Jan 22
	Toftwood s.....	Feym	Port Said Jan 15
	Zoroaster s.....	Wickham.....	Calcutta Jan 19
	Umballa s	Ralt	Calcutta Jan 16

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Rathmore s.....	Evans	Port Said.
	Takasaki Maru s..	Mocker	Kobe.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Islamia for Jeddah
" City of Athens for Liverpool etc.
" Brazelians for Hamburg etc.
" Trautenfels for Hamburg etc.
" Kanzler for Zanzibar
" Satara for Calcutta etc.
" Nizam for Calcutta etc. etc.
" Nasseri for Persian Gulf
" Newcastle for Liverpool etc.

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Monday :—
Steamer Koseber Foresti Trieste.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa, left Aden on the 29th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th February.

The same Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Penang on the 29th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

The same Company Ischia from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 31st instant.

IMPORT.

S S Trautenfels 2,992 tons Captain R Filtrup arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with the following cargo :—
1,885 nails, 511 papers, 198 bottles, 218 beer, 50 coffee, 55 slate pencil, 424 cloves, 583 caramagseed, 2,054 aniline colour, 823 sleeve stems, 100 resin, 10 cigarettes, 35 arsenic, 58 pad locks, 477 wine spirits, 950 salt, 2,447 planks, 390 farina, 1,229 glass ware, 1,183 yellow metal sheets, 12 copper sheet, 400 candles, 22 straw boards, 1,781 window glass, 50 marbles, 100 red lead, 69 varnish, 12 playing cards, 100 cement, 270 whisky, 57 sugar loaf, 30 milk, 17 german silver circle, 54 clocks, 510 oil, 60 wax, 791 cottons, 167 grease.

OPIUM

FROM MANDSAURE.
25 Gulabrai Kedarmal.
FROM INDORE.
102 1-2 E D Sassoon and Co; 17 1-2 Hardatrai Rampertab; 10 C Ebrahim and Co.
FROM UJJAIN.
11 Joharmal Samirmal; 15 Megji Sukhdeodas.

An interesting gift of a trade's token has been made to the Guildford Institute. It relates to one John Browne, who was elected a bailiff of the historic town in 1662, with three others, in the place of those who refused to take the "othe of the bayleif." John Smallpeice, an ancestor of an alderman of the present borough council, was mayor in the year that John Browne was elected.

"VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by chemists and perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 114, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 1st February 1910

PROGRESS IN BALUCHISTAN.

THE reduction of Baluchistan to civilised methods proceeds apace, and the past year as its predecessor was marked by an entire absence of cases of fanatical crime. The year was somewhat unhealthy, malarial fever being prevalent, and in several parts of the province there was some agricultural depression. Rainfall was scanty, business slack and, owing to famine in the neighbouring provinces, prices rose considerably, this being especially the case in the Quetta-Pishin district. The prohibition against the export of wheat from Afghan territory was enforced with greater strictness than in former years, and consequently the inhabitants of the Chaman-Pishin and Chagai borders were put to some inconvenience. The scarcity of pasturage due to scanty rainfall, was specially felt in the Chagai district, the Bolan Pass, the Shahrig Tahsil, Makran and in the Marri tribal area. On the other hand, floods did considerable damage to the civil buildings at Killa Saifulla in Zhob and to the western section of the Nushki-Seistan trade route. Cattle diseases caused much mortality among the agricultural stock in the Loralai district and in some parts of Sibi, Nasirabad and Fort Sandeman tahsils. The Province was on the whole free from infectious diseases. Cholera caused seventy-one deaths in the Pishin tahsil, but chiefly owing to the energetic measures taken to isolate the villages, effected by means of the district levies, was prevented from spreading. The most important political event of the year on the Chaman section of the border was a raid by a party of Mallezai Asbakzai malcontents, who captured a few of their tribesmen with whom they were at enmity. The men kidnapped, however, were soon released. On the Toba border a hospital assistant attached to a survey party, who, in proceeding along the frontier, had inadvertently crossed the line, was captured by Afghan khassadars, one of whom was killed by the escort. The assistant was taken to Kabul, but was afterwards released and sent back under escort by orders of the Amir. The Zhob border was the scene of more active interest. The notorious outlaw Sada Gul and his band were responsible for two raids on the post during the earlier part of the year, and the parcel mail between Loralai and Fort Sandeman was twice robbed by transfrontier budmashes. Zalla Khan, an outlaw from the Largha Shirani country, was killed in an engagement with a party of the Zhob Levy Corps before he could do any mischief. Then certain Kamalzai rifle-thieves from Afghan territory made an unsuccessful attack on the members of a survey party working on the Zhob border. Largha Shirani outlaws looted some stores belonging to the Zhob Levy Corps and the Fort Sandeman Police, a caravan of piece-goods. To add to the string of episodes a jemadar of the Levy Corps, in command of the Saradarga post, deserted with ten sowars and most of the horses, rifles and ammunition of the post and kept the border in a state of unrest till the end of the year.

It is shown that in the year under review very large numbers of rifles with great quantities of ammunition were again imported into Afghanistan and into Persian Baluchistan from the Persian Gulf. A force of five hundred infantry, with two machine guns, was sent to Robat to reinforce the military detachment already there, and to assist in intercepting any caravans which might attempt to reach Afghanistan through the Chagai District. This additional force returned at the end of the arms-running season. No captures were made, but the traffic by this route was effectively checked. In the absence of effective measure on the Persian side, however, this was of little advantage and the trade through Persia being practically completely unchecked, increased considerably in volume. The behaviour of the tribes in the Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Loralai districts is shown to have been on the whole satisfactory, but in Sibi the Barazai jagirdars gave some trouble owing to their dissatisfaction with the orders passed in connection with the succession of the Jagir, but the case was eventually settled amicably. Then a joint jirga of Shiranis from Largha and Burgha arrived at a satisfactory agreement as to the responsibility of people of the two divisions for the good behaviour of respective members of their tribes and their liability for offences committed by them. Times were stirring in Kalat too. Sardar Sanka Khan and his son, having both being declared incompetent to manage the affairs of their tribe, the head of the junior branch was placed in power. The adherents of the deposed Sardar raised a large tribal lashkar and occupied the Samana Pass. Pressure was, however, put on the refractory tribesmen, supplies were cut off and the men reduced to a reasonable frame of mind. At Las Bela, disturbances in connection with the Mengal-Jamot quarrel on the frontiers of the Kalat and Las Bela states necessitated the moving of troops at the request of the Jam, a precaution which had the effect of quieting the tribesmen and the case was settled by arbitration, while the ill-feeling between the Jam and his younger brother, which had resulted in an open rupture was put an end to by the latter being required to live outside the State. Thus the Baluchistan border is gradually being reduced to order and peaceful methods.

Land revenue increased and that of the year reported upon is shown to have been seventeen per cent. greater than the previous twelve months and the amount outstanding to have been very small. But for the failure of cultivation on the Khushdil Khan reservoir land on account of the absence of floods the collections would have been still more favourable. Irrigation works are extending. Several new works are in progress and others are under consideration. The Land Improvement Act and Agricultural Loans Act have been extended to Baluchistan and came into force in April last. Nearly the whole of the allotment of the year, namely Rs. 48,000 was spent in giving advances. No necessity arose for the remission of loans and of the outstanding loans, nearly one-fourth were recovered, the recoverable balance at the close of the year being Rs. 1,80,745. The final settlement report of the Quetta tahsil has not yet been received, but survey operations have covered an area of 42 798 acres of cultivated and 61,954 of uncultivated land. The total assessment sanctioned for a term of ten years on the irrigated estates of the tahsil is Rs. 70,173 per annum, the standard taken as a maximum for the assessment being the estimated value of one-sixth share of the gross produce. Public works are everywhere being carried out and hospitals provided, these growing in public favour as years go on.

THE MESSINA EARTHQUAKE. THE preliminary report, from the Japanese point of view, of the Messina earthquake has been recently issued, after due deliberation by Professor Omori, the Director of the Tokio Seismological Institute, who was one of two competent observers sent by Japan to investigate the causes and effects of the calamity in Sicily. The Professor concludes from an examination of the scene of the earthquake, extending over two months and a half, from early in February 1908 to the end of April, that the centre of the disturbance lay beneath the Straits of Messina, nearer Calabria than the Island of Sicily. The area he believes to have been so all, though the destruction was heavy owing to the fact that two large towns, Messina with 150,000 inhabitants, and Reggio with 40,000, were within that area by him computed to have been oval, and measuring 18 miles from North to South, and twelve miles across. This was the scene of "violent motion" within which buildings were entirely destroyed or badly damaged, the movement being distinctly sensible though not so destructive for 120 miles and more from the centre. Catania, for instance, though only fifty miles away, suffered not at all. The Professor estimates the loss of life in Messina at 75,000, and in Reggio and Calabrian villages, at 25,000. He compares the Sicilian earthquake with one in his own country which did much damage in 1891, in two provinces of Japan, Mino and Owari, and though that was even more violent as proved by the observation of bodies overturned in Messina, fewer lives were lost in it out of a far larger population. He declares that the seismologically bad construction of the houses affected by the Messina earthquake is answerable far having killed 998 persons out of every 1,000 who perished there, a terribly big bill to send in to the account of solid Italian architecture. The Mino-Owari disturbance affected an area ten times as large, and was at the centre four or five times stronger, yet only the number of persons killed in Italy were 430 times more numerous than the victims in Japan. But we must remember that experience of fairly incessant earthquake shocks has taught the Japanese to compound with such visitations, so to speak, by building houses that cannot, in falling crush and bury even more people than the earthquake swallows up. Messina and Calabria might do worse than take a lesson from Japanese architecture in the zone of seismic disturbance which is unhappily under their foundations. Professor Omari attributes the fatal shocks of 1908 to the sudden formation or extension of a vertical crack in the earth's crust, and this earthquake was not isolated event but one of many other such that have occurred in the destructive area wherein the Messina and twelve preceding and ruinous shocks have disturbed the people of Southern Italy since 1638. The line of weakness has one end in Central Italy and curves through Calabria towards Catania. Along this originate the great earthquakes. He considers that each of these eruptions is entirely distinct from the others, is not repeated in the same centres, but in different spots of the ill armoured zone. It may be hoped, therefore, that the awful calamity of 1908 will be the last of such experiences that will affect Messina and Calabria for many years to come. But portions of Italy lying over other sections of the seismic line had better be on their guard, for it may be their turn next.

THE CIRCUS SITE. WE had occasion quite recently to draw attention to the fact that after paying regular visits to Bombay for a great many years it was suddenly decided that Harmston's Circus could not be accommodated with a site upon which to give a performance. We are pleased to see that Bombay is not to be robbed of this entertainment, but the present circumstances still call for some explanation. The advertisements announce that the circus is to be near the Gowalia Fire Brigade Station. If this is a site found after much trouble by the management, then we assert that the whole matter still calls for investigation. If the site has been accorded the circus by officials the case is almost worse. It is absolutely ridiculous to relegate such an entertainment to a distant part of the town as has been done. Morally the circus has a distinct claim upon something approaching its old location and although it may be urged that the largest number of patrons are those who go to the cheaper parts of the "house," living in the neighbourhood of the newly offered site, yet the circus has always attracted a very large audience in the better seats and it is hardly likely that those who readily paid a gharry fare in the Fort will be willing to pay the heavy fee for the long journey or to ride in a tram at night through the unsavoury native quarter. There is, we maintain, plenty of room both on the maidan and on the open spaces by the sea front which could have been given to the circus. It may be urged that the latter would entail a long walk for those coming from the native town by tram, but that only acts as another proof that the maidan site should have been given. The Bombay public is not altogether forgetful and it will no doubt look askance when, in future, asked to patronise "exhibitions" and "fancy fetes" and will wonder why the open spaces of the city are enclosed for purposes which frequently are of very little interest.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. VERY little change in the situation as regards plague in the Presidency has been reported during the last three months of last year. The lowest figures were in December, this being a continuance of a steady decline. In October there were 4,349 deaths, and in November 3,434 deaths and in December 2,859 deaths and while the number of infected places, 260, was not so low as in October, it was lower than in November. Except in the Southern part of the Presidency there was remarkable immunity from the scourge, but the Southern Mahratta Country continues to suffer very heavily. Karachi City shows a regrettable increase up to 156 deaths out of 159 cases and some other figures recorded in the north are 32 in the Ahmedabad District, 31 in the Surat District, 141 in the Kathiawar Agency, 24 in Cutch State, and 242 in the Baroda State—these last being the figures for five weeks. In the South, however, things are much worse. The Poona District had 115 deaths which compares strangely with a solitary case in Poona City, Satara had 344 deaths, Belgaum 316, Dharwar 115, Bijapur 147, Kolhapur 293, and Satara 65, with 13 deaths in the Bhor State which has been free for months past. It is fairly satisfactory to see that twenty districts remain free, but there is evidently much remaining to be done before the Presidency can rest on its laurels and consider that it has conquered the enemy.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 21st instant left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next. The mails have been delayed on account of the Continental mails arriving late at Brindisi.

AN engagement is announced between John Kenneth Lancashire, I. C. S., elder son of the late Thomas Bowmar Lancashire of Leicester, and Mabel Frances Holland, only daughter of Professor Holland, K. C., of Oxford.

MR. BAIN, Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway, will proceed home on furlough in the ensuing summer. Major Murray, R. E., will probably act for him.

MR. MULLALY, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab, retired in June and Mr. Farrant, Chief Engineer, Building and Roads, Punjab, also proceeds on furlough in the spring. Mr. Oswald Lees, Engineer, Burma, will probably avail himself of combined leave.

THE goods traffic on the B.B. and C.I. Railway for the week ending 8th January shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 164,949 maunds and Rs. 41,324 in the earnings.

M. LAURIE, M.V.O., I.C.S., the whole time President of the Rangoon Municipality, takes one year's leave shortly, Subject to the concurrence of members of the Municipal Committee in the proposal by Government, Mr. G. W. Dawson I.C.S., who officiated on the previous occasion will act for him.

THE Burma Oil Company has made an offer by deed of transfer to Government of the Portuguese Church on their land at Syriam, a few miles from Rangoon, in order that it might be maintained as an archæological monument.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has given notice of a series of questions regarding the Prices, Enquiry, Income Tax, the employment of non-official agency for collection of taxes and several other matters connected with the Finance Department. At the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council there will be several questions relating to railway matters.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Imperial Establishment of the Survey of India. Details are not yet available, but the reorganisation is based upon the recommendations of the Survey Committee over which the Hon'ble Mr. Muller presided several years ago. Provincial and Subordinate establishment have already been reorganised and the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of the Superior Establishment and a complete reorganisation of the Survey of Ind.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Apaches in the French Army.

TERRITORIALS SHORT OF FUNDS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

THE shocking circumstances under which Madame Gouin was murdered in a train have drawn horrified attention to the number of apaches who are now in the French Army. Informer days many of them would have found their way to the "Battalions d'Afrique," but this was modified by a law passed about six years ago, which reserved this fate for men who had been sentenced to six months imprisonment, the rule having previously been that condemnation to three months' imprisonment was enough to send them off to Algeria when their term of service with the colours arrived. The consequences of a step which was dictated by imprudent leniency have been only too apparent. Writing in the *Echo de Paris*, M. Marcel Hutin states that General Brun, the Minister of War, told him only a month ago that an investigation which he had instituted in the different regiments had revealed the amazing fact that the army contained more than 11,000 men who had undergone sentences. As for the infantry detachment at Melun, to which the two soldiers who are accused of the murder of Madame Gouin belong, M. Marcel Hutin adds that as far back as six months ago the director of the prison there implored the Prefect of the Department to rid him of it.

Most of the men of that regiment when plased on guard at the different entrances, instead of doing their duty try by every means to fraternise with the prisoners, passing provisions and tobacco to them, and exchanging the most extraordinary remarks with them. Rather than have such soldiers as sentries, I prefer to have none at all.

This is contradicted, but it matters little, as the Press is ringing with this subject, and even the ultra-Radical *Aurore* expresses the hope that Parliament, which is on the eve of reassembling, will lose no time in purifying the army and in ridding it of these elements of corruption.

Our soldiers must be protected from dangerous company and from criminal suggestions and must at length be freed from the disgraceful contact of these apaches, who are a shame to the army. Let them be sent to the Batrallions d'Afrique. They will be in their place there. . . . This measure of moral hygiene must be adopted promptly. It is most urgent.

The cry against the apaches now comes quite as loudly from advanced journals as from their moderate contemporaries. "En voila assez" is the title of an article in the Socialist *Petite Republique*, which, commenting on the police tragedy that has sent a thrill of horror through Paris, exclaims: "Of a truth this is too much, and the agents of the law are insufficiently protected." It says:

Scarcely a day passes without the Prefecture of Police counting a wounded man among its staff. As a rule, the public knows nothing of this. The wounded man intended, and there it ends.

The apaches belong to the type of individuals whom Gambetta denounced as "esclaves ivres" at a memorable meeting at Belleville, adding a threat that he would track them to their lairs. They have flourished exceedingly since his day. Humanitarian principles have usually let them off with mild punishments when they have been convicted, and if they have been condemned to the guillotine the sentences have almost invariably been commuted. Much of the late trouble in the fleet has been also traced to the apaches who have been embarked and have exercised a corrupting influence A Parisian contemporary lately came out with a series of articles on life in garrison towns and naval ports, giving elaborate facts and figures, which tended to demenstrate that the state of things was sufficiently distressing without the addition of the apache element. Surely the moral tone of the soldier cannot be too carefully studied.

M. le Provost de Launay has just given notice to the Minister of War of an interpellation with a view to ascertaining what measures he intends to adopt to rid the regiments of men who have been sentenced.

TERRITORIALS SHORT OF FUNDS.

The next taree months are expected to be very "thin" ones for Territorial units. Money is not only very scare—we got to that stage in September—but there is not any money at all. The County Associations are all either penniless or in debt whilst that unknown quantity termed the general's training grand consists of little more than a name and a pile of vouchers; money is non-existent. The reason for this is not very far to seek. In the first instance, the funds allowed to County Associations, although more or less adequate in the bigger matters, make no provisions for those smaller expenses with which all Territorial officers are familiar, with the net result that so long as ranks were depleted it was just possible for Associations to scrape along on the grants given by Government, but the moment units attained full strength they became a source of serious financial loss to the Association that supports them, In fact, the stronger the unit the less likely is it to have its wants attended, and if every unit in the kingdom were to attain full strength, every County Association would have to become bankrupt. The case is much the same so far as the general's training grant is concerned. As was pointed out in these columns some little while back, this grant consists of money sufficient to pay all the men on the muster-roll of the division or mounted brigade, supposing that every man attended camp for the full fifteen days. There always has been, and will be, a percentage of men who either cannot attend camp at all or else who can only attend for a shorter period than the full fifteen days. It is the money that these two categories of men would have earned in camp which constitutes the general's training grant; this surplus is used at the general's discretion for improving the military education of the officers and men. If all the officers and men of the Territorial Army were by any chance to go to camp for the full period, then there would not be a halfpenny in the general's coffers. It will be seen, therefore, that the more men who go to camp the less chance is there of them getting any supplementary instruction at any other time. It is a curious anomaly: If the Territorial Army is up to the strength designed for it by Act of Parliament, and performs the prescribed course of annual training, it is not only bankrupt, but its officers will be ignorant, and afforded no opportunities of study. If the Territorial Army is not up to strength, it will admittedly be insufficient for the needs of the country. Either the country cannot afford to pay for its own defense or else—and it seems to the writer that this is the true answer—the defence of the country is entrusted to party politicians who are more afraid of losing votes in their constituency and supporters in the House than they are of handing the Empire over to any foreign Power who wishes to annex it.

"SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TOO."

A service of an unusual kind was performed by the Royal Marine detachment aboard His Majesty's ship "Indefatigable," now renamed the "Melpomene," during the recent commission and Colonel Gatliff, Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has issued the following complimentary order:—The Colonel Commandant has received with great satisfaction a report from the Captain of the "Indefatigable" as to the very efficient manner in which the Royal Marine detachement has carried out its somewhat unusual duties during the commission. The detachment, which formed the bulk of the ship's company, consisted of about five and a half times the usual number of Marines ordinarily allowed, the remainder of the crew being correspondingly reduced. The officers have regularly kept watch at sea, and the detachment have taken the largest share in the general deck duties and cable work of the ship and throughout the commission have regularly done duty in the stock hold, and became very efficient in all those varied duties, in addition to the ordinary work of the corps afloat. The Commandant congratulates Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men on this highly creditable report and on the way they have carried out the work of seamen artificers, stockers, writers, etc., as well as their own special marine duties.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Captain Dodd, 27th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-command of the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Captain Bartholomew is transferred from the 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery to the 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Dinapore and Captain Sealy from the 79th Battery to the 64th Battery at Meerut.

Captain R. S. Hamilton Grase 13th Hussars, is appointed Brigade Major, Nowshera Infantry Brigade.

The following have been selected as orderly officers to His Majesty the King-Emperor during the ensuing summer :—Subadar Major Santbir Gurungh 2nd Gurkhas; Subadar Major Singhir Ghale, 3rd Gurkhas; Subadar Bude Singh Negi and Jemadar Baij Singh Rawat, 39th Garhwalis.

Captain R. M. Johnson, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Quetta, is transferred to the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Cawnpur, pending promotion to Major.

Colonel F. T. Fowle R.A. is permitted to reside out of India.

Colonel Watson, 39th Horse, will officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master General when Colonel Cox proceeded on leave next March.

Colonel Gastrell, Assistant Adjutant General, Rawalpindi Division, has been selected for a Colonelcy on the Staff vice Brigadier General Hall, Southern Brigade, who vacates on 6th March next.

THE AERIAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As much misconception exists regarding the nature of the Aerial League of the British Empire, I shall be greatly obliged by your kindly publishing the enclosed in as prominent a place in your paper as you conveniently can.

It is not always clear to those far away from the main centres of the new world created by the advance of aerial science what is the work and object of the Aerial League. Some think it is a purely official Society under the control of the War Office, others that it is a commercial undertaking to push the value of aviation before the investor. The facts concerning it are of very different purport. It is a Society founded, started, worked and financed originally by a band of patriots, who seeing the aeronautical situation that had enveloped on the Continent, and especially in Germany and France, decided "to appeal to the British nation at home and abroad to face the situation with intelligence and determination, to remove the stigma of reproach which our present backward position in aeronautics casts upon our national honour, and to renew in this matter the efforts which have won for us the command of the sea and the possession of the greatest Empire that ever has been.

It is open to all British subjects to join in this work of disseminating information and literature regarding the movement, to collect funds, to offer prizes for the encouragement of inventors of British nationality, and to aid by many minor methods, the advance of aviation. To those in control of leading factors, the scope of work offered by the League is proportionately greater, and the organisation of the Corps of Volunteers is one of its main efforts. Needless to say the League is entirely non-political and unofficial, it only seeks to arouse public interest to a pitch that will make it refuse to allow England and the British Empire to remain in oblivion, while other nations maintain or acquire aerial supremacy.

H. S. MASSY,
Colonel.

FIGHTING FAMINE.

The following has been issued as a Press note: On consideration of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India on the subject of the responsibilities imposed by the Provincial Famine Codes on Local Bodies in the matter of famine relief, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the amendment of section 282 of the Bombay Famine Code, which contains the provisions for expenditure by these bodies. The section as amended is as follows :—

"It is incumbent on District Local Boards and Municipalities to co-operate with Government in meeting distress due to famine or scarcity. In the initial stages local bodies should, so far as funds permit and if they can do so without dislocating their finances, adapt and expand their programmes of works so as to meet the demand for employment, enable the opening of regular relief works to be postponed as long as possible and afford a test of the severity of distress and of the necessity for regular relief operations. As soon, however, as the stage of observation and test has been passed and the necessity for regular relief operations has been established, Government shall assume all responsibility for those operations and find the funds for carrying them on."

SINCE the report of the Finance Department in Calcutta, the Government of India have been in active communication with the Secretary of State regarding the prices enquiry. The scope of the enquiry has been settled and the personnel of the Committee has also been arranged and the enquiry will begin without further delay.

AN incident has occured at Madrid which exemplifies the reason of Queen Victoria Eugenie's popularity with the people of that city. Her Majesty went down to the great bazaar to buy toys for the royal children, and on leaving she caught sight of two soldiers standing near the doorway who had only the previous night returned from Melilla. The Queen addressed them, asking them various questions about the campaign, and then took them back with her into the bazaar and said: "Choose any thing you like. I should like you to have a souvenir of me." The soldiers were at first too shy to do as they were invited, but Her Majesty's gracious insistence soon overcame their shyness, and they each chose something. Both men were evidently deeply touched by the Queen's generosity.

THE FLOODS IN PARIS.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

Outrages by Apaches.

SUMMARY TREATMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Paris advices state that, although the general situation is improving and traffic is being partially resumed, a number of minor mishaps continue. The City is in semi-darkness; a number of places of amusement are closed. The distress is acute and thousands are starving in the suburbs.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Latest advices from Paris state that the river has ceased carrying down trees, timber and furniture, showing that the floods have ceased to spread up-country, from which districts practically no reports have been received. The destitute persons in the Paris suburbs alone are estimated to number a quarter of a million. All the public buildings and schools are crowded with refugees, and the military authorities have provided bedding for twenty thousand. In spite of precautions apaches are pillaging empty houses. A number have been arrested, the Public Advocate summarily shooting them, but the Government consider a state of siege unnecessary. Subsidences in the roadways are playing havoc with the electric light, gas and water mains.

LATER.

Paris telegrams state than frost has set in. The Seine is falling with increasing rapidity. The streets are beginning to emerge, but are covered with thick mud and filth.

Various causes for the floods are adduced, but it is generally concluded that they are due to the early melting of snow on the mountains under heavy rains.

King Manuel has given two thousand pounds for relief.

The Porte has decided to donate 5,000 francs to the Paris Relief Fund. Queensland has given £500 and America is making a large contribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

A London cable to the *Englishman* says that a visitor to Paris compares the effect of the flood with the disaster at Messina.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONCESSION.

Renewal Question Again Raised.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CALLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

A Cairo telegram states that the Khedive has summoned the General Assembly to meet on the 9th February to consider the new draft Convention for renewing the Canal concession.

SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Kaiser's Power.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Berlin telegrams report that a prominent Conservative member, Herr Oldenburg, caused the wildest uproar in the Reichstag by declaring that the Kaiser must be able to say to his officers at any time "Take ten men and shut the Reichstag."

The Socialists, Radicals and strangers present yelled, protesting against the insult to the Reichstag.

Herr Oldenburg explained that he meant that the soldier must obey the War Lord.

BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

More Trouble Threatening.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

According to telegrams from Constantinople apprehensions are entertained regarding the alleged bellicose intentions of Bulgaria in spite of the conciliatoriness which the Porte has displayed in submitting to Parliament the notable modifications of the draconic Brigandage Law. Forces on the frontier are being hastily strengthened.

THE AIGUN RAILWAY.

Russo-Japanese Protest.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that Russia has pointed out to China that in view of the fact that Russian interests are endangered by the proposed Chinchau-Aigun Railway, it will be necessary for China in granting the concessions to take account of the opinions and counsels of Russia.

Japan has informed China that she is likewise interested and wishes to participate in the undertaking.

FRENCH CRUISER ASHORE.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The French cruiser "Chateau Renault" has gone ashore at Cape Spartel in very stormy weather. H.M.S. "Cornwall" has left Gibraltar to assist her.

LATER.

The French battleship "Chateau Renault" has been refloated.

THE CHANNEL GALE.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The Destroyer "Eden" which was stranded near Dover has been refloated.

THE ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Meeting at Delhi.

SPEECH BY THE AGA KHAN.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

THE "TIMES'" CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the Delhi meeting may prove a turning point in the history of Islam within the Empire and even indirectly throughout the world. It will be a curious event in history if one of the consequences of national movement in India, originally confined to Hindus, be the growth of a counterform within the limits of orthodox Islam.

The *Times* extols the earnest, impressive, moderate and intensely loyal and strikingly practical spirit of the Aga Khan's and Syed Ameer Ali's addresses, which, though breathing deep devotion to Islam, certainly contain nothing which could reasonably be called offensive to non-Mahomedans. It emphasises the importance of the social and economic side of the movement and the success of colleges. Scolarships for scientific and technical subjects would increase enormously the social and political importance of Mahommedans in India and would be an example to Mahommedans in all lands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 29.

The proceedings of the All-India Moslem League opened to-day, with an inaugural address by His Highness the Aga Khan. There was a brilliant gathering of Nawabs, Reises and Zemindars, and the importance of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the presence of the Prince of Arcot, as the President. The speech of the Aga Khan was long and touched every important question, affecting the interests of the Mahomedans.

After referring to the history of the All India Moslem League and his connection with it, he said:—

Gentlemen, let me make it clear that we have not received any undue preference, as has been alleged in some quarters. In fact, we have not got all that we thought was promised or all that we had asked for, but in their final shape, the Reforms were publicly and gratefully acknowledged by us as a fair and reasonable compromise. Here, I must recognise the loyal support which your representatives in England, Syed Amir Ali and myself, received from practically the whole of the Moslem community, and I must say that without this practically absolute unanimity, we should never have had the fair share of representation in the new Councils to which we are entitled. When the elements of Constitutional Government were being introduced into India, it was only natural and right and just that we should press for the reasonable recognition of the special interests and peculiar needs of a vast and important community like the Moslems. I am glad our just demand has been recognised. Now that the Reform Scheme has been finally settled and is actually in active operation, we must accept it as final in an appreciative spirit, worthy of our traditions, and try to make the best of it as loyal subjects of our beloved Sovereign the King Emperor and as citizens of India. May I venture also to say most emphatically that it is to the interests of Indians—Hindus and Moslems, Christians and Parsis alike—to accept the Reforms in a spirit of cordial appreciation, and that it now lies with us to do our utmost as enlightened citizens to co-operate with Government and our representatives in the Councils in working them for the common welfare of the people, remembering that if we make a practical and beneficent use of this opportunity, we shall surely in time to come get a further advance towards Constitutional Government. In fact, I may say that self-Government has come to our very doors. On the other hand, if we waste our time in squabbles over the form of the regulations, and in general hostility towards what should be regarded as a settled fact, we shall lose the sympathy of our well wishers in India and England and the result will be that the growth of liberal institutions and our slow progress on the long path towards ultimate parliamentary institutions in India, will be greatly retarded. We must all remember that if these Reforms fail the alternative will not be a more liberal set of Regulations, but a return to the "status quo ante" that will check the realisation of our aspirations. Public opinion of England scrutinises India carefully and is watching to see how we discharge the great trust committed to us. Are we Indians prepared to go forward on the road to reform or to recede and disappoint our friends? Do we desire further liberal concessions, or do we wish the curtailment of the rights now at last granted? There can be no doubt as to the reply. Is it not then the duty of all, Hindus as well as Mahomedans, to prove by our conduct and ability that we are capable of making practical improvements in the moral and material conditions of the people, which is after all the end of wise Governments. If we fail in the initial stage, what prospect is there of our obtaining the further liberalisation of the Rules and Regulations at a later stage! A grave duty rests upon us in connexion with the New Councils; they are not an end in themselves but are only the means to achieve an end, namely, the improvement of the moral, material and economic condition of our people by the diffusion of education and science, so as to develop the intelligence and humanity of our peoples in the highest sense. If we prove by our knowledge of the conditions of the country by our zeal and efficiency that our co-operation is an indispensable factor in the improvement of the administration of the country, then I have no doubt that gradually our area of utility and opportunity and power will expand. But if on the other hand, we view the Reform Scheme and the Regulations under it in a spirit of obstructive particularism instead of using the wide powers placed in our hands for the conservation and development of those forces which are the dynamic factors in national progress all the world over, then as surely as night follows day we shall divert the slant of fair wind which ought to drive us far on or towards the realisation of many of our cherished ambitions.

Having spoken of the duties of Mahomedans, he continued:—I have no hesitation in asserting that unless Hindus and Mahomedans co-operate with each other in the general development of the country as a whole, and in all matters affecting their mutual interests, neither will develop to the full its legitimate aspirations or give full scope to its possibilities. In order to develop their common economic and other interests, both should remember that one is the elder sister of the other, and that India is their common parent; religious differences should be naturally reduced to the minor position, as such differences have been in America and Western Europe. We must bear in mind that the healthy national unity which we seek to establish will not be promoted but retarded by forgetting the historical and social differences that have made Hindus and Mohamedans what they are to-day. We must determine what are the interests that we have in common with the Hindus, and co-operate for their advancement; then remember the measures necessary for the removal of our peculiar ills, and again help each other in removing them. What is the actual work of those who sit in the different Councils as our representatives, what is to become of the League, what is its legitimate sphere of work? My respected friend the Right Honourable Syed Amir Ali has to some extent defined the proposed divisions of work of the League, and I fully and cordially agree with him. I need therefore say no more about it than this, that nothing would be more disastrous to our interests than the impression that its work is to be confined to the narrow limits of political activity or the attainment of merely selfish ends. It must embrace the catholic interest in their broadest sense. We must ascertain the real, pressing needs of India; and then devote our attention and energies to satisfying them.

Another direction in which the two communities must immediately work together is on the burning question of the Indians in South Africa. Our fellow-subjects, who are there maintaining an unequal struggle in a heroic manner that commands our admiration, are wilfully subjected to persecutions, insults and indignity and are branded with the undeserving stigma of an inferior race. We must do all in our power to help our compatriots in South Africa. Hindus and Mohamedans have combined there in the common defence of the prestige of the whole Indian population and the passive resistance they offer, amid untold privations and sufferings, with patience and martyrdom, must set an example to those here who are not ashamed to have a recourse to measures that have brought infinite shame and disgrace to India. If no better method can be found of bringing the Colonial Government to see the glaring injustice and cruelty of their acts to our brethren, we must ask the Government to stop all indented labour to South Africa as a mild step of retaliation. Yet another channel, and even more important for immediate purpose than anything else, in which Hindus and Mohamedans can co-operate with all their powers of mind and will, is the wiping out of the blot on the fair name of India by the extirpation of the anarchical cult. We must send earnest missionaries, form organisations and vigilance committees, and from pulpits and platforms, from mosques and temples orders must emanate for the prevention of political crime, inflicting social disabilities on sedition-mongers and their disciples. In particular, students must be guarded from the trained influence of the foolish and insane people who would ruin the country. All these are questions in which loyal and patriotic Hindus and loyal and patriotic Mahomedans can work hand in hand for a common goal with singleness of purpose and awakened conscience.

Having dealt fully with the subject of the need for better education among Mahomedans and especially for the need of a Mahomedan University he continued:—

BLESSINGS OF THE BRITISH RAJ.

And now, gentlemen, let me say a final word with regard to the future. We have before us a convincing demonstration of the altruism and liberality of British statesmanship. In the midst of difficulties so great that at times they threatened to overcast the political horizon, undaunted by acts of anarchy in India and those conservative influences that must beset the path of the reformer in every country and in every age, Lord Minto and Lord Morley have turned a bright new page in Indian history. We do not know which to admire most, the courage and sympathy of the Viceroy, or the judgment, intellectual strength and sober liberalism of Lord Morley. But we are confronted by the fruits of their work. We see the representatives of all classes of people in this country brought to the Councils of the Imperial and Provincial Governments in numbers never before approached. We see these Councils endowed with an authority, with opportunities for making the opinions of its members known and operative, to a degree far transcending any that existed in the past, associating us indeed with the daily administration of the country. The future lies more largely than ever with ourselves. By the measure in which we rise to these responsibilities shall we be judged, will the fortunes of the land to which we are passionately attached rise—or fall. Fully conscious of these opportunities, let me once again earnestly appeal to all to support law and order, remembering the immense blessings British Rule has conferred upon this land. Never was the condition of Indians more happy than it is to-day. Never was peace of the country so serene and secure as under the Crown. Fifty years of British Rule in India, since it passed to the direct control of the Crown from the East India Company has changed the entire character and political aspect of the country.

I fervently pray that for ever we shall have the Imperial dynasty and the Union Jack as the abiding centre of our real national unity, that our immediate aim shall be to make young generations virtuous and efficient and our prosperity robust and healthy so that it may fulfil its legitimate part in the Empire with honour to the race. Let our Pole-Star be active and unimpeachable, loyalty to the Sovereign and the glory of India and of Islam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 30.

The third sitting began with the recitation from the Koran and an announcement of other subscriptions. Revised rules and regulations of the League was read before the members whose number was increased to 800 from 400. Every Mahomedan of 21 years of age may become a member without giving any admission fee on the payment of Rs. 20 annual fee.

His Highness the Aga Khan was then again elected as President of the League and the Prince of Arcot, Raja Jahangirabad, Wakar-ul-Mulk, Sir Karimbhoy, Prince Jehandar Mirza, Hon'ble Abdul Majid, Hon'ble Fazalbhoy, Nawab Ali, Mr. Abdul Aziz Ali Imam, Nawabali, Hon'ble Shafi and others as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Aziz Mirza was unanimously elected Secretary of the League and the office will be removed to Lucknow and Mr. Wazir Hasan will act as Joint Secretary.

The Hon'ble Rafiuddin Ahmed then moved that All India Moslem League is of opinion that principle of communal representation should be extended to all self-governing local bodies as provided by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the Mahomedan deputation and respectfully points out to Government that a speedy extension of the principle is a necessary corollary of its application in the Imperial and Provincial Councils and essential to the successful working of the Reform scheme. In proposing it he referred to the promises made by the Viscery and Lord Morley and to his evidence before the Commission which recognised the desirability of extending this right to municipalities.

Nawab Ali Chowdhri spoke at length regarding this resolution which was further supported by Mr. Abdul Kadir.

Moulvi Aziz, a Saheb, then moved the resolution regarding Wakf which was seconded by Maulana Shibli who has procured Fatwas from all Indian Ulemas and which would be sent with a memorial to Government. A deputation would also wait on the Viceroy in this connection.

Mr. Abdul Kadir moved another resolution respecting the maintenance of the Urdu language in Government Offices.

In the second sitting to-day Mr. Mohamed Ali spoke on the Indian question in the Transvaal and remarked that in Imperial Rome every citizen could claim to be King one day no matter to which country or section the belonged, and he hoped that British Imperialists would see that all subjects under the British flag are at least treated with equity, if not given Roman rights. He then proposed that the All India Moslem League expresses its admiration of intense patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice of Indians in the Transvaal who are heroically suffering persecution in the interests of our country and appeals to all Indian Mussalmans to help the cause of India in the Colonies with funds and in other ways. The League most emphatically but urnestly urges upon Government, the necessity of prohibiting recruitment of indentured Indian labour for every portion of South African Union as a means of retalliation so long as any South African Colony adheres to the present selfish policy and denies to His Majesty's Indian subjects their just rights as citizens of the Empire. The League considers its bounden duty to draw attention of the Imperial and Indian Government towards this grave consequence of colonial legislature based on racial distinction and humiliation to His Majesty's Indian subjects, and earnestly appeals to the Imperial Government to assert its undoubted supremacy in matters of Imperial importance to obliterate such racial distinction in political life within the Empire.

Mr. Polak then addressed the meeting and asked them to help their brethren in every way. The League, gave Rs.1,000 to the fund for the Transvaal Indians, Mr. Gulam Sadik of Amritsar Rs. 500 and Messrs Nawabali Shafi Hazi Nusa Khan and Vikar-ul-Mulk Rs, 100 each. A cablegram signed by His Highness and the Prince of Arcot was sent to the Transvaal Indians on behalf of the League.

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Yakub that the Moslem League respectfully urges upon Government the necessity of instituting a thorough enquiry into, and of preparing and publishing a statement of the number of Moslem endowments and their manner of administration.

The Hon'ble Aftab Ahmad Khan then moved a resolution relating to Mahomedan University and remarked that this resolution was brought in the League to impress on the people that it was the first and foremost duty of Indian Mussalmans and that their whole politics depended on this question.

A vote of thanks was then passed to His Highness the Aga Khan and the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali for their earnestness in the Mahomedan cause.

The Moslem League then proposed three cheers for His Imperial Majesty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 31.

The Headquarters of the All India Moslem League have been transferred from Aligarh to Lucknow, the latter place being more centrally situated and a better centre of Mahomedan politics. The transfer is also due to the necessity of drawing a sharp line between politics and education, as the location of the headquarters at Aligarh might imperil the future of both the Mahomedan College and the League. The station is full of visitors in connection with the spring races, the Maharajas of Kuch-Behar and Palitana being among the distinguished visitors.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

National Assembly Convoked.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

A telegram from Athens states that the King has agreed to conveke the National Assembly.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 31.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of 21st instant left for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day and steamer "Moldavia" for Colombo and Australia at 5 a.m. to-day.

CHARGE OF BAD LIVING.

A Student Asked to be Bound Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JANUARY 31.

The Additional Magistrate, Mr. Stenton, heard arguments in the case of Promotho Mukerji alias Shanti, son of Sitinath Mukerji, a Government servant, who stands charged under Section 109, Criminal P. C. Mr. Egar, Bar-at-Law, assisted by the Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, and Babus Peary Ghose and Nibaran Guha appeared for the defence. The learned counsel said that the accused, when once arrested before, gave his name as Achuta Nanda Basak to the police. He tried to conceal his identity by giving a false name and renouncing his parentage before the public. Continuing, counsel asked His Honour to take a note of his companions. He was a member of a Samity and an associate of Pulin Das who was once fined for rioting, Jotirmoy Roy connected in a stabbing case, and Asutosh Das arrested at Agartala. Counsel admitted the accused father's difficulties, but said he could not give any satisfactory explanation of his son's movements and doings. Dwelling at length upon his father's evidence, counsel said that Dakshena Jangly, a neighbour of the accused and a distant relation of his, said in his deposition that when he went to accused's father he did not see the accused there. Besides, accused's father told to Dakshina that he would have nothing to do with the accused as he had connection with Samitis. Defence counsel wanted to show that Dakshina is a police sepoy and that he cannot be relied upon as he was removed from one department of Government service to another. According to prosecution this renoval was not a stain upon his character. Dwelling on accused's arrest at Agartala, counsel for the prosecution suggested that he perhaps went there to shoot Sir Lancelot Hare. His Sanyasi garb was particularly suspicious. In conclusion, counsel said that considering that he kept company with Pulin Das, Jotirmoy and Asutosh Das and his being a member of a Samity and considering his humourous irrelevant statement when arrested at Agartala, to the effect that he was glad to be arrested in a Native State, he ought to be bound down under Section 109 C. P. C.

At this stage Mr. Stenton said that the Agartala case being in a Native State was outside his jurisdiction and he could not take cognisance of it.

Counsel cited Section 117, Criminal P. C., saying that he could. The defence pleader submitted that the accused was always present here and never attempted to conceal his identity. He gave his real name to the police when arrested on 30th May and though accused was seen with Jotirmoy he cannot be said to have been his companion that he (accused) never really attempted to conceal his identity by giving a false name. This may be seen from his giving his real name to the Moharta at Chittagong and to the police officer at Comilla. His object at once giving his name as Achutananda was to save his father's position as the Government servant and a respectable man. The learned pleader then said that the counsel's suggestion that they want to Agartala to shoot His Honour was unfounded as no weapons were found in their possession. After going through some depositions he said that if a young man like him dependant on his father might be charged under section 109, Criminal P. C., young men without service were not safe. He further submitted that His Honour could not consider the Agartala care being outside his jurisdiction. The learned pleader pointed out that proceedings had been drawn up against the accused after his arrest on a charge of making preparations for Bhojeswar dacoity. He said Pulin Das was not a bad character because he was fined Rs. 50 or 20.

The judgment will be delivered on 5th February.

THE NASIK MURDER CASE.

Accused's Long Statement.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY VOLUNTEERD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JANUARY 31.

The hearing in this case having been completed, a beginning was made to-day with the statements of the accused, Kanhere, who volunteered a statement giving the fullest details of his connection with the conspiracy which resulted in the murder. He was still speaking when the Court rose at 6 o'clock.

THE ABOLITION OF PURDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JANUARY 31.

At the meeting of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Ladies' Conference held yesterday in Purdah, there was a violent discussion against the Purdah system and it was decided that as the Ladies' Conference to be held in Benares during the Easter and Holi holidays, Mrs. Joti Sarosp of Dehra Dun will preside.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Election result:—

DERBYSHIRE—BELPER.

J. Hancock, Labour.....7557
F. Francis, Unionist 4268

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—John George Hancock, Lab, 6,735, Samuel Greswell, C, 4,392

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

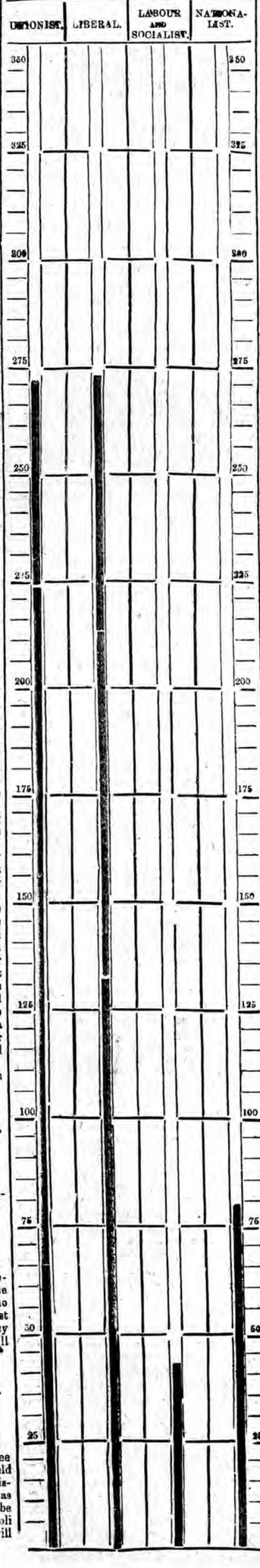
CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The following special London telegram appeared in to-day's *Englishman*:—The result of the election definitely proves that the Radicals have no mandate to embark on a revolutionary destruction of the Constitution. If the Irish votes be deducted England and Scotland have voted 52 per cent. in favour of Tariff Reform. Mr. Lloyd George and the Extremist wing, chastened in their flight of imagination of carrying the country with them, now trust to coerce the Sovereign to create sufficient Liberal bobtail Peers to counteract the Peers' veto.

Mr. Asquith's position is that of an unenviable puppet in the hands of the Redmondites, whose leader is also torn between accepting the Finance Bill abhorrent to Ireland, to affect destruction of the Peers' veto against Home Rule or abstaining from a division. Some believe that Mr. Asquith will throw over Mr. Lloyd George whose political communism has wrecked the Party.

The whispers connecting Mr. Winston Churchill with the Viceroyalty of India have been revived.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The following Resolution has been issued on the annual report on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1908-09:—

There was a considerable decrease both in the issues of country spirit from the distilleries and in the sales from the shops in the Presidency proper and in Sind, while in Aden there was a small increase. The decrease would be a cause for sincere congratulation if it were possible to believe that it was of a permanent nature and if it were not accompanied by an increase in the consumption of other intoxicants. But it is obvious that the principal cause of the decrease, namely, the occurrence of a Sinhast year, is of a purely temporary character; and it appears from the report that even this factor led in some districts, e.g., Ahmedabad and Bijapur, to an increase in consumption, owing to the celebration of as many weddings as possible before the marriageless year began. In many districts there was an activity which assumed the form of a movement in favour of temperance; but as the object was rather, as the Commissioner reports, the discrediting of Government, and the means employed were intimidation and compulsion, the effect produced was transitory and no advance was made in modifying the customs of those numerous classes who are restrained by no religious or other sanction from partaking of intoxicating drink. Only in Ahmedabad and Kaira was there a true temperance movement, based on morality and employing methods of persuasion. So far as it extended this movement was effective. The diminution of 77 in the number of shops is in the case of no district cited as a cause of a decrease in consumption. In parts of the Presidency the character of the agricultural season and the high prices of food grains restricted the power to spend on the luxury of liquor, while elsewhere increase in industrial activity and high wages led to that larger consumption which appears to be inevitable so long as there is no advocate of temperance to preach to the people and persuade them no abstinence, after the manner of Dadoram Dharala amongst his own people in Kaira and Ahmedabad. Rates of still-head duty were raised only in Bombay Town and Island and in the Konkan, and the rise is reported to have reduced consumption except in Kanara (coast talukas) where local circumstances more than countervailed the enhanced price of spirit, and in Kolaba where the enhancement of duty applied to one taluka only. Of the nine districts in which the duty remained unchanged but taxation was enhanced by the imposition of license fees, settled by competition at auctions, there was an increase in consumption in four (Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Bijapur). This increase appears to be accounted for by causes other than the change of system (industrial activity high wages and marriages in anticipation of a Sinhast year), except in Ahmedabad where spirit is said to have been sold at a lower price than in previous years. This lowering of the actual selling price in face of an enhancement in the incidence of taxation from Rs. 3-13-3 to Rs. 4-12-8 per proof gallon and of maximum selling prices raised by 4 annas and 6 annas per gallon 25 ° U. P. is not explained in the Report. In the auction districts generally the consumption does not appear to have been forced up in proportion to the

EXTRAVAGANT PRICES

bid—except in the Ahmednagar District—at the auctions of the shops. Measures for reducing the evils attendant on such bidding have been taken, and the whole question of the auctioning of shops is being discussed by this Government with the Government of India. In Sind a general cause of the decrease in the consumption of country spirit is said to be the growing taste for foreign spirits. The figures of sales from foreign liquor shops in the Province as a whole do not indicate the growth of such a taste, the sales of spirits at these shops having fallen from 57,170 gallons in 1907-08 its 54,400 gallons in 1908-09. The decrease, however is confined to Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Larkana showing distinct increases; and the figures for the Province are more than 3,000 gallons in excess of those for 1906-07. It is noteworthy that the importation of potable foreign spirits other than rectified spirit undenatured increased in Bombay by 13,000 gallons, and the sales at shops by more than 68,000 gallons, almost wholly in Bombay Town and Island; while at Karachi the importations of brandy, whisky, and other spirits increased by more than 34,000 gallons. Bombay Town and Island shows also a heavy increase in sales of foreign fermented liquors (which is explained, however, to be rather apparent than real) and of foreign wines, while Sind records an increase in consumption of foreign wines and liquors, and only a nominal, not a real, decrease in foreign fermented liquors. These increases in the sales of foreign liquor, which is consumed more by the well-to-do and educated classes than by the mass of the population, are in striking contrast with the fall in the consumption of country spirit which is the drink of the common people. It seems probable that the tendency of the former classes to indulge in European liquors increased, while the drinking propensities of the latter were checked by the observance of the religious traditions of a Sinhast year. Notwithstanding the decrease in consumption, the revenue from country spirit in the Presidency proper rose by Rs. 74,000, the falling off in still-head duty receipts being more than counterbalanced by the imposition of license fees in nine districts in which they were not previously levied. Under the head of toddy, revenue decreased by nearly Rs 12,000, while reported sales rose by over 113,000 gallons. The increase in consumption was probably much greater than this, since domestic consumption licenses, under which there is no record of consumption, rose from 7,763 to 7,831, while tree-foot booth and shop licenses, under which consumption is recorded by the licensees without, however, any adequate check by the Department, decreased from 1,865 to 1,797, the total number of licenses remaining stationary at 9,628. The number of trees licensed to be tapped increased by 2,629. The net decrease in revenue appears to be due principally to outstandings (in Thana and Bijapur). Of districts which show notable increases in reported sales of toddy, Dharwar and Kanara Coast record also an increase in the consumption of country spirit, and Thana, Ratnagiri, and Poona a decrease. Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, and Kolaba with decreases in toddy have increased in country spirit. There appears from the figures to have been some tendency, in the conditions of the year, for the cheaper drink, toddy, to replace the more costly country spirit; but the substitution does not seem to have been in any degree general and there are no indications of a permanent set in that direction.

THE RISE IN CONSUMPTION

of foreign liquor and of toddy was accompanied by an increase in the sales of intoxicating drugs from 56,144 seers to 57,435 seers and of opium from 82,807 lbs. to 85,818 lbs. in the Presidency proper. In Sind the sales of intoxicating drugs rose while those of opium fell; in Aden opium increased and drugs decreased. There was a marked rise in revenue under these heads; and the total realizations of the year amounted to very nearly one and a half crore of rupees in the Presidency proper, in Sind to more than seventeen and two-thirds lakhs and to little short of one lakh in Aden. These results are no doubt due in part to improved administration resulting from the re-organization of the establishments which entailed an increase in expenditure of nearly four lakhs in the Presidency proper and of nearly Rs. 30,000 in Sind; in Aden there was no change. The greater effectiveness of the staff is reflected in the increased number of offences detected under all heads pertaining to country spirit. Kaira continues to afford by far the highest number of cases of illicit distillation and in this district, and to a less degree in Thana the Panch Mahals, Dharwar, Nasik, and West Khandesh, there is reason to fear that a considerable consumption of untaxed spirit still remains unrecorded. Government note with satisfaction the Commissioner's comments on the working of the Excise establishments and the co-operation of the Revenue staff. The Commissioner will doubtless check the tendency to over-concentration which he mentions. The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are highly paid and responsible officers and should be employed to the fullest extent.

The attention of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari is invited to the orders issued in Government Resolution No. 568, dated 19th January 1909, and paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 1834, dated 20th February 1909, in accordance with which the Report under review should have indicated what action had been taken during the year with regard to consulting and recording local opinion in the matter of the number and location of liquor shops, the number of towns and municipalities in which local committees has set up for that purpose and the extent to which non-official opinion was represented on such committees.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to Palanpur.

ANCIENT LINE OF MAHOMEDAN PRINCES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, JANUARY 29.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, having broken camp at Bhavnagar last night, again boarded his special train preparatory to leaving for the ancient city of Palanpur, the seat of the oldest ruling Mahomedan dynasty of India. The night was spent in a siding close to Bhavnagar, but the train continued its journey early and the morning was still young when Limbdi station was reached and the Thakore Sahib with his attendants was found upon the platform waiting to express greetings to His Excellency. The Chief advancing to the Governor's saloon shook hands with His Excellency and then garlanded him, following this with a similar compliment to the members of the Staff. In return the Governor presented His Highness with an autograph portrait of himself. Wadhwan Station where a halt was made for breakfast was reached at 9 30, and here on the platform a number of pupils of the Talukdar Girasia School, an institution for the instruction of the sons of the principal landowners, were marshalled by their Headmaster, Mr. L. A. Strip. Here His Excellency bade good-bye to Mr. Claude Hill, his Agent in Kathiawar and Mr. H. C. Kendell, Judicial Assistant both of whom, as the tour now passed beyond their jurisdiction into Palanpur, returned to their duties at Rajkot. There was a journey of another seven hours before the party before their destination was reached and, in he meantime at Mahsana more greetings were received, a State Vakil representing the Gaekwar of Baroda awaiting His Excellency with garlands.

Palanpur Station, of which the roof with its six domes, gives it a far more romantically Eastern suggestion than any of the cold prosaic outlines which one usually associates with railway buildings, came into sight about half-past four. The platform was plantifully decorated with chains and festoons of flowers and foliage and a full guard of honour was mounted of the 112th Rajputana Infantry—tall well-knit and keen-looking fighters, who made up some lack of smartness of their uniforms by the neatness and precision of their drill. Accompained by his two sons, the Nawab of Palanpur awaited His Excellency near the main entrance and after the Governor had inspected the guard of honour and had greeted His Highness, a number of native gentlemen, and the principal civil and military officers of the Agency were presented to Sir George Clarke by Colonel H. D. Merewether, the Political Agent at Palanpur. Among these were Sahebzada Mahomed Khan, and Sahebzada Gauer Hussein Khan, the Nawab's two sons, the Commissioner N. D (Mr. R. P. Barrow) Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates, Major A. H. Belton, Cantonment Magistrat, Deesa, Major A. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, Major A. G. Lash, 113th Infantry and Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Zalnoad, after these Sahebzada Taley Mahomed introduced the principal State Officers and attendants upon His Highness.

QUAINT PROCESSION OF HORSEMEN.

Outside the station a long and interesting procession was formed which slowly made its way to the Residency. Less impressive than some, less heavily loaded with golden trappings or other glittering displays of solid splendour, it was more romantically picturesque for the nondescript dresses, the lean, lithe ponies, and the various weapons of the State riders and followers who thronged after the leading carriages. In front marched a contingent of the Palanpur State Irregular Foot with quaint banners and musical instruments, native kettle-drummers and sowars next preceded two State elephants covered with cloths of gold embroidery led by their mahouts, after which Kotal horses, a palanquin and chobdars with silver maces, marched ahead of the State body guard, gorgeous fellows in bright blue, with yellow facings. Carriages came after these in the following order:—

1st carriage.—Colonel E. M. Reed, Officer Commanding 113th Infantry, Major A. H. Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, and Major Lash of the 113th Infantry.

2nd carriage.—Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Commissioner N. D., Lt.-Col. Hyde Cates, Major A. Oldfield, and Major N. S. Coghill.

3rd carriage.—Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Mr. C. C. Watson, the Military Secretary Capt. Greig, the Surgeon to H. E., Capt. Lucas, and Capt. Davis, A.-D.-C.

4th carriage.—H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Nawab Sahib, Lt.-Col. H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, Palanpur, Capt. Drummond, A.-D.-C., attended on either side by the Sahibzadas.

5th carriage.—The Minister of Palanpur, the Administrator of Radhanpur, and the Deputy Police Superintendent.

6th carriage.—The Thakor of Tharad, Mr. Ladhabai Barji and Mr. Monanlal P. Mehta.

7th carriage.—The Rana of Wao, Mr. F. B. Garda, Mr. Nahanlal Himatram, and Mr. Kesnavji J. Pitwari.

8th carriage.—Azam Malek Jorawarkhanji, the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Harilal Wadilal and Mr. Chunilal Canaginlal.

Attending His Excellency's carriage Sahebzada Taley Mahomed rode on the right wearing the beautiful uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps, whilst his younger brother in a costume of black rode on the left. The procession of Amirs and Jagirdars of the State which followed the principal carriages, was one of the greatest variety. They were mounted on all sorts of ponies, wore many different costumes,—though many affected the quaint broad-corded turban which is seen so much in this country—and carried a great assortment of curious old-fashioned weapons. After them came the carriages bearing the native officers and the procession ended with a couple of kettle-drummers mounted on camels.

Passing the Wahaje Temple on the left and near the outskirts of the City, the New Orphanage which His Excellency opens to morrow, the procession made its way sedately towards the Residency. It was witnessed by large crowds of people on both sides of the way, but one quickly noticed that none were near the edge of the road, and the main masses of the crowd were often stationed at a considerable distance. An explanation of the strange behaviour was eventually forthcoming when one discovered that a strict order had been issued by the State forbidding anyone to stand within 30 feet of either side of the road, several triumphal arches were erected along the route, but the carriage of His Excellency and Staff having passed, the High School set off a trot and soon reached the last of these at the entrance to the Residency grounds.

In the evening a private dinner was served in a tent erected in the grounds.

HISTORIC AFGHAN FAMILY.

States Development of Agriculture.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, JANUARY 30.

His Excellency has a light programme to fulfil in Palanpur, there being only one public institution, which he has been invited to inaugurate. The Governor's first engagement this morning was to receive a visit and an offering of nazar from H. H. the Nawab, who was recently granted this title in recognition of his own and his family's long services to the State on the publication of the New Year Honours. His Highness Sir Shere Mahobed Khanji comes of a long line of Mahomedan chieftains, originally of Afghan descent and Governors of Behar who have always been conspicuous for their loyalty to the British Raj, and have before now come to the assistance of the ruling Power with munitions of war. The present Nawab succeeded to the gadi so long ago as 1877, and is the 25th ruler of his family. Precluded by the circumstances of British rule from following the warlike traditions and pursuits of his ancestors, His Highness has well adopted his rule to the conditions of assured peace, and has followed during his administration a progressive, if unambitious policy of social reform. Within three years of his accession to power, he paid off the debt with which he found the State to be burdened, and since then his surplus revenues have ever been devoted to the service of his people. He has considerably improved road communication within his territories, and has built a hospital, a jail and

market, a high school, boys' and girls' primary schools and two dharmsalas. During His Highness's reign agricultural development has seen great advancement. No fewer than seventy new villages have been established in various parts of the State during the last thirty years, a period which has witnessed a very noteworthy extension of the area of arable land within his territory. Extended cultivation has been largely encouraged by the provision of a more liberal water supply, and the boring of a very great number of wells in all districts of the State is the result of a policy which His Highness personally introduced. In the Dhandal Mahal alone 5,000 wells have been sunk, and there is now scarcely a human or Kunbi cultivator in the State, who has not the benefit of a well upon his holding. So much did these wells do to alleviate the sufferings of the people during the famine of 1899, and so much benefit have they given since in facilitating the growth of cultivation that His Highness has determined to commemorate Sir George Clarke's visit by founding another fund to provide for further boring operations. Under the Nawab's personal supervision the villages have been governed in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner and it is stated that an inspection of the State records will furnish scarcely any instance of a petition for redress having been preferred by a section of the cultivators. The Heir-apparent Samsheda Taley Mohammed, who during this visit is delivering speeches for his father on public occasions also takes a lively interest in and a full share of the work of administration. The Customs and Forests Departments have been placed under his supervision and during his regime have been subjected to complete and practical re-organisation.

OPENING OF THE ORPHANAGE.

Escorted by State troops and accompanied by Colonel Meredith, Political Agent, his staff and other officers, His Excellency drove this morning to a shamiana erected opposite the Orphanage and Poor Asylum which has recently been erected. Here he was received by the Nawab, and His Excellency and His Highness having taken their seats, the Heir apparent delivered the following speech on behalf of his father :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to address you on behalf of my revered father, on this auspicious occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the State of Palanpur, for the purpose of fulfilling our long-cherished wish that His Excellency might visit our State and that the opening ceremony of this Orphanage and Poor Asylum might be performed by his benign hands, a wish granted with ready grace by His Excellency for which we are very thankful. With your permission I will say a few words regarding this Institution which we earnestly hope may prove of real utility to the subjects of our State whose welfare we have at heart and also to the people of the surrounding country. I might interest you to know that an expanse of 300 miles separates the two cities of Ajmere and Ahmedabad, and Palanpur lies about midway between them. Ajmere and Ahmedabad each have an Orphanage, but the intervening distance is devoid of any similar institution, and it was this fact which first prompted my father to direct his energies towards providing this public want as Palanpur, and this Orphanage and Poor Asylum would have been constructed and laid open ten years earlier, were it not that the outbreak of plague in the State in 1897, which drained the State finance to the extent of 1 1 4 lakhs of rupees, and the heavier inroads made by the great famine of 1899, and by subsequent bad years, and the outbreaks of the plague epidemic did not allow of the necessary funds being devoted to this purpose. But the inconvenience of this unavoidable delay has been more than amply compensated by the fact that the completion of the work at the present time allows of its being declared open by Sir George Clarke, whom we all hold in such high esteem for his matchless qualities of head and heart, and we feel sure the institution will fulfil its good purpose all the better for being laid open by such auspicious hands. Charity, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, is one of the duties imposed upon mankind by religion and the most general interpretation of charity is the act of benefaction, but our duty does not cease with benefaction. Those who are in a position to make a charitable donation must first stop to consider what form it should take, to what purpose it should be devoted, who are really most in need of it and to whom will it do the most good? That is discriminate charity. The number of givers is small, while legion represents the number of those who are ready to receive, but out of that legion, extensive elimination must be effected, till only the truly deserving object of charity remain. At some ages of life, such as childhood and old age, men require others to support them, in the first case till they are able to support themselves, and in the latter case, when they are no longer able to do so through infirmity. There are numbers of children and numbers of infirm old people who are poor and who lack parents or any other relatives or supporters and who are faced with misery, utter degradation or even premature death. These have the best claim on our charity, and the object of founding this Orphanage and Poor Asylum it to succour them. This succour is of pressing necessity in the case of orphan children, many of whom possess brilliant intellects which, if not fostered and developed, perish, and by cultivating this human waste land, as it were the State might reap a harvest of budding intellects, which could be utilised to advantage in the various walks of administration. The present buildings are designed to accomodate 200 inmates, but my father hopes to be able to extend the accomodation, should it in course of time be found necessary. No race or caste distinction will be observed in admitting inmates. A managing committee, of which I have the honour of being President, has been formed, and rules and regulations for the management of the institution have been drawn up and published, while arrangements have been made for the permanent up keep of the institution. Your Excellency, on behalf of the State, I offer you cordial welcome and in requesting Your Excellency to declare this Orphanage and Poor Asylum open, beg leave to express our deep gratitude to Your Excellency for thus honouring us.

The evening concluded with an exhibition of fireworks.

A translation of this was read by Sahibzada Gauer Hussein Khan, the Nawab's younger son and His Excellency then replied in terms which we have already published.

His Excellency and staff with His Highness and native gentlemen then walked over to the large wide building which has been provided for the reception of the orphans and poor of the district and some photographs were taken in the large courtyard immediately within the main gate. After these His Excellency returned to the shamiana, where the usual garlanding ceremony preceded the return to the Residency.

In the afternoon His Excellency paid a visit to the polo ground where a game of four chukkers was played between some members of his staff, local officers, the Sahibzadas and native gentlemen.

STATE BANQUET.

In the evening His Excellency attended a State banquet at the Residency where, in proposing the toast of the Governor's health, Sahibzada Taley Mahommed said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—In rising to propose the toast of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and in offering him a most cordial welcome to the Palanpur State, I beg to say a few words on behalf of my revered father to whose sentiments I give expression in speaking. My father desires me to the mention that, when he had the privilege of meeting His Excellency in Bombay in December 1908, he requested His Excellency to do him the honour of visiting the Palanpur State and opening the Orphanage and Poor Asylum of Palanpur, a request with which His Excellency was graciously pleased to comply, promising to visit Palanpur at the first convenient opportunity, for which act of condescension my father is very grateful. Allow me, please, to briefly refer to the calamities which the Palanpur State has had to face during the last ten years. The devastating effects of the dire and unprecedented famine of 1899-1900 were greatly aggravated by the lean and indifferent years which followed it. To add to our difficulties plague has been a fairly constant visitor among us, and these two destructive agents have seriously told on the economic condition of our State, and our lot has not altogether been a happy one. Previous to the great famine of 1899 1900, my father had both the will and the means of promoting works of public utility. But the great famine compelled the State to incur large debts under unavoidable circumstances. All these troubles my father has faced with courage and patience and I am glad to be able to announce that by making practicable retrenchments in the annual expenditure, the State has been regularly paying the prescribed instalments towards the liquidation of its debt without being further involved. And here I am bound to say that we and our posterity will always remain indebted to the benign British Government for the judicious aid and facilities they have kindly given us during the critical time we have passed through. Least as the State was, with the calamities referred to, my father in the discharge of his sacred duty to the State and the people, carried out several works of public utility, amongst them the construction of a cart road from Kene to Amoeji, and the most important of them all, the founding of the orphanage and asylum. In our capital a polo ground has also been laid open with a view to develop the sporting instincts of our subjects. Rulers seeking the true welfare of their subjects can ameliorate their condition by conferring on them the three rare blessings of peace, education and justice. Without these blessings no country can progress or prosper. It need hardly be said, that these blessings are the products of the benign British rule for which Indians will always be grateful. The welfare, prosperity and progress of Native States are also entirely due to these blessings and the fostering care of the British Government, and this fact is recognised by every right-thinking Indian.

ACTS OF DESPICABLE ATROCITY.

It is sad to reflect that the last few years have witnessed the perpetration, at the hands of Indians, of acts of the most despicable atrocity and although it is a manifest truth that these are the deeds of a few irreligious, half-witted individuals, yet it undoubtedly casts a great blot upon the traditional gentleness and loyalty of the Indian people. Every individual amongst us Indians should make it a sacred duty to put down this mischievous tendency as far as it may lie in his power. I declare with pride, my honest belief that none of the subjects of Palanpur State has been tainted with these vile thoughts and I am convinced they never will be. We cannot bestow enough praise upon Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, and upon His Excellency Lord Minto for the great wisdom, foresight and statesmanship they have brought to bear upon the question of dealing with the fell plague of anarchy and unrest, the malignant tide of which is being slowly but surely stemmed. And how fortunate is the Presidency of Bombay in her present Governor, Sir George Clarke, whom it is our proud privilege to honour to-day. His two years' administration has won golden opinions on all sides and brought numerous beneficial reforms in its train. It is such rulers that India really wants, rulers who wield the powerful sceptre of heart and brain. In commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Palanpur my father desires to associate Sir George Clarke's name with some object of utility in the State. He has always believed in the good results accruing from the encouragement of sinking of wells. Formerly, a well-fund had been founded out of which cultivators were advanced sums of money at a moderate rate of three per cent. interest per annum, recoverable by small instalments and a great many cultivators availed themselves of it. This accounts for there being over five thousand wells in our Dhandar Mahal alone. The result of extensive well irrigation was that even during the dire famine of 1899-1900 the cultivators of this Mahal were enabled to maintain themselves, their families and their cattle without seeking relief from the State. The great famine exhausted this fund and the sinking of new wells had to be practically suspended. On the present memorable occasion, my father proposes to start a fresh well-fund with a sum of Rs. 25,000, with which His Excellency's name will be associated, and all advances made from this fund will be free from interest, whereby His Excellency who has, always, evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the cultivating class, will earn the blessings of hundreds of our cultivators. Besides this, my father proposes to establish three scholarships in the name of His Excellency, each of Rs. 15 per mensem tenable for three years to be awarded to students who will join any of the Colleges after passing the Matriculation Examination from the State High School. The period will be augmented whenever found necessary.

Ladies and gentlemen,—loyalty and devotion are the watchwords of our family, as borne out by the annals of history. I am proud to say that even after the advent of the British rule my father and his predecessors have had opportunities of showing their steadfast loyalty to the British Raj of which the British officers are well aware. And I take this opportunity to assure Government that our Sword and State are ever ready to serve His Majesty the King-Emperor, should such an occasion arise. Before concluding, my father desires me to express our deep sense of gratitude to His Majisty King Edward VII, to the Secretary of State, and to the Governments of India and Bombay, for having graciously bestowed the honour of the hereditary title of Nawab on my beloved father and of increasing his salute. Long live the King-Emperor and may British Rule flourish for ever in India. Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to drink to the health of His Excellency, Sir George Clarke with all honour and warmth. May God bless him.

His Excellency's reply we have already published.

JUSTICE ROBERTSON'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 31.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge, Punjab Chief Court, was taken very seriously ill to-day. He got an attack of paralysis from the sinking of his heart. Medical aid was immediately summoned and he was removed from the Court-room to his residence. It is probable that Mr. Justice Robertson might proceed on long leave immediately instead of in the summer as arranged. Mr. Justice Robertson is also Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

THE "PHŒNIX" LIBEL CASE.

Editor Fined Rs. 400.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 31.

Judgment has been delivered by the City Magistrate here in the long standing case of defamation brought by the Panjabhai section of Khoja community, followers of H. H. the Aga Khan, under section 500 I P.C. against Mr. Jaffer Faddoo, Editor of the "Phœnix" newspaper published at Karachi. The accused is fined rupees four hundred or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji moved that the Commissioner's letter, forwarding for information, copy of a report by Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, on Malaria in Bombay from 1901 to 1909, be recorded and that a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the Health Officer's report.

Colonel Collie moved an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded as, he said, Dr. Bentley, who was appointed by Government to conduct inquiry and report on the spread of Malaria in this city had not concluded his inquiry and the Committee could not consider a subject that was not completed.

Mr. A. K. Leslie seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir Curseji, replying said that it was not possible to discuss a question of that kind generally in the Corporation meeting and a committee would be in a better position to compare the reports of different experts and the facts laid before them. The Government expert would perhaps take 3 or 4 more years and they should not wait for it.

On a division Colonel Collie's amendment was agreed to.

PROPOSED NEW LOANS.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, sanction was given as applied for by the Commissioner to his approaching Government for sanction to a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs on account of certain works to be raised as follows :—20 lakhs between June and December, 1910, and 35 lakhs between June and December, 1911. (The Commissioner proposed that the currency of the loan be for 30 years as there were no special circumstances warranting a longer period in his opinion.) With interest at 4 per cent. and a sinking fund calculated on a 3 per cent. basis, as ordered by the Government of India, the amount of interest and sinking fund charges on the loan would aggregate Rs. 3,35,605 per annum. The full sum will not require to be provided till the Budget for 1912-13 He further proposed to set aside for the investment of our sinking funds the following amounts from the two instalments to be raised in 1910 and 1911, viz :—From the 1st instalment of 20 lakhs, 11 lakhs, and from the 2nd instalment of 35 lakhs, 12 lakhs.

STACKING OF ROAD REPAIR MATERIALS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the Executive Engineer has brought to my notice the absolute want of accommodation for stacking road repair materials between Colaba point and Carnac Road, owing to the plots of vacant ground hitherto utilised for the purpose having been either absorbed in the Trust Schemes or sold upon by the owners thereof. It is necessary that a new plot of land should be secured immediately. Negotiations were opened with the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., for either the purchase or lease of their plot of vacant land at Ormiston Street. The Company is not at present willing to sell the land but has offered it on lease for 5 years. The area of the plot of land in question is 1,940 square yards, and the annual rent at the rate of Rs. 1-12 0 per annum per square yard amounts to Rs. 3,395. The Executive Engineer considers the rent demanded to be fair and if the Corporation approve of the lease being entered into the amount of rent will be debited to the Budget provision under Section III Ground Rent under D Roads and Footpaths.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald the necessary sanction was granted.

HOSPITAL FOR MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the Executive Health Officer has brought to my notice the urgent necessity for a well equipped hospital for the treatment of sick Municipal bullocks. The existing accommodation consists of mere temporary structures which are unpaved and in a dilapidated condition. It is therefore proposed to erect suitable hospital buildings for the accommodation of 200 sick bullocks at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,35,827 to which I request the approval of the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 1,34,000 has been provided for the work at page 123 of my Loan Works Budget proposals for 1910-1911. The provision falls short of the estimate by Rs. 2,827 and the difference, if any, will be considered after tenders are invited for the work.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Maomohandas Ramji, the matter was referred to a Committee.

The following was also referred to a Committee : A letter from the Commissioner, stating that a provision of Rs. 1,24,964 has been made in the next year's Budget for the construction of a stable for E Ward, West at Kamathipura. The estimates having since been revised amount to Rs. 1,46,794 i.e. exceeding the budgetted allotment by Rs. 21,830. I forward herewith the plans and estimates and request the approval of the Corporation to the same. The excess can be met by a transfer from the "Balance" of Rs. 23,628 reserved in the readjustment of the 13 1-2 lakhs loan made at page 123 of the Loan Works Budget for 1910-11.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, who stated:—"I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Corporation returns showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department during the month of September and October 1909, with a copy of the Executive Health Officer's report No. 31726 of 13th December, 1909 and to state that no milk was destroyed by the Market Department during the period."

In a memorandum the Executive Health Officer reported to the Commissioner: "Only on one occasion 4 gallons of putrescent milk in Koliss Mohollas were destroyed in the month of February 1909. Samples of milk are sent to the Municipal Analyst once a week but no action can be taken under Section 416 of the Municipal Act as by the time that the result of the analysis is known the milk from which the sample was obtained is already sold. This difficulty has been frequently reported upon by me and I have already suggested the application of the Ghee Act to milk with certain alterations."

The letter was recorded.

SALARIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLMASTERS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, stating:—"I have the honour by direction of the Schools Committee, to state that, the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 1343, dated 14th June, 1909, sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Committee, certain modifications in the rates of salary to be given to the various grades of teachers in their service. As sanctioned by the Corporation, the minimum pay of untrained teachers has been increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, rising in three years to a maximum of Rs. 20 per mensem. The Committee have already given effect to the resolution of the Corporation increasing the minimum pay of these teachers to Rs. 15. Among untrained teachers there are several who are of very long standing, and the Committee are of opinion that it would be very hard on them, if they were placed on the same level with newly employed men and were promoted to the maximum, their juniors, at the end of a further period of three years' service. The Committee, therefore, beg to propose that all untrained teachers of over seven years' standing, about sixty-five in number, should be paid the maximum salary of Rs. 20 from the commencement of the year 1910-11 and they request that the Corporation will be so good as to modify their resolution accordingly in order that the Committee might be enabled to make the payment, as desired by them, out of the funds at their disposal."

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that the Schools Committee be informed that their proposal should wait for a year. He said that it was not desirable to disturb the budget in the middle of the year.

The Commissioner suggested that as the Standing Committee was their Finance Committee and on all financial questions the opinion and views of that Committee were absolutely necessary, and therefore it would be very desirable if some member would propose that the Schools Committee's proposal should go for consideration to the Standing Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah thereupon substituted the following for his proposal : That the letter from the Schools Committee be referred to the Standing Committee for remarks.

The proposition was agreed to.

WATERING THE ROADS.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice:—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the rather late morning and evening hours adopted at present for the watering of the roads in the City, and he be requested to arrange for an earlier serving future."

Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney supported the proposition remarking that certain streets were watered as late at 7 o'clock in the evening after the time of the traffic and the dust nuisance was not abated.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah remarked that the dust nuisance in Bombay was due to the motor cars.

Mr. D. B. Wacha was opposed to the proposition. He said that it was an academic proposition and he did not think it was right to dictate to the Commissioner to water streets at a particular hour.

Mr. James MacDonald agreed with Mr. Wacha and said that it was not possible to water the streets and the people at the same time.

Dr. Jehangir asked permission to withdraw the proposition but it was not granted. Being put to the vote the proposition was rejected.

The business before the meeting was concluded.

CONCERT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE second concert arranged by Herr Behr in aid of the Depressed Classes Mission, which took place at the Novelty Theatre last night, cannot be considered to have been so successful as the first. In the first place the chief of the singers was suffering from a somewhat severe cold and in the second, Miss Hettie Muret cannot be held to equal Madame Beatrice Trevor in any way. Certainly she possesses some good top notes and they have been carefully cultivated, but this appears to have been at the expense of the lower register and since pieces which entail the use of her best notes generally descend low into her weak part, the effect is considerably marred. One point which has little to do with criticism is that the concerts should be a little shorter. It may have been that the violin playing of Miss Jaat at the first concert acted as a means of breaking up the evening, but certainly last evening it could have been well when Signor Melini had to abandon his Aria from La Traviata to have shortened the programme by one item rather than to tax Miss Muret who had already sung three songs and given two encores and her part in "A Che la Morti" which also was encored. Such a strain should never be asked of any singer at any concert. The opening item, Strauss' "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," was played for the first time in Bombay, but there were doubtless many amongst the audience who have made its acquaintance before and welcomed the very dainty theme which is worked out. Signor Molini was excused in advance on account of his cold, but he gave a very careful and very artistic rendering of the Finale of the first act of "Pagliacci" and we hope to hear him again under better conditions, for he promises to be the best vocalist for operatic music in Bombay. This opinion he confirmed in "A Che la Morsi" although towards the end the strain on his voice became noticeable. Miss Muret's first song was "A song of Thanksgiving" for which she was loudly encored, although it must be owned she was heard to very bad advantage. Her best item, one that was really well sung, was a song from Liza Lehmann's Persian Garden which was unfortunate in somewhat diverging an item immediately following from the Daisy Chain. The was well heard too in "'Tis the Day" which brought out all her best points. The contributions of the Governor's Orchestra were successful in every instance. The rendering of the Lohengrin Fantasia necessarily suffered from a lack of members and variety of instruments which one is accustomed to the rendering of all Wagnerian pieces by the well known orchestras, but save for an occasional lack of balance which was probably scarcely noticeable in the more distant parts of the house, the playing was excellent. In daintier strain Mr. Grieg's "To the Spring" which brought back Herr Behr to bow a second time to the audience and the same composer's "Erotikon." Finally was the conductor's own composition, "Viscount Kitchener," which also was played for the first time in Bombay, a march with a taking lilt which has been well worked out on a scale somewhat more ambitious than is found in the ordinary march and the result is that if Herr Behr is not likely to find his tunes beloved of the street Arab, he is quite likely of the higher honour of throughly appreciated platform performance.

THE 10TH JATS.

Embark for Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

In connection with the 10th Jats who embarked in the "Northbrook" for Sind, authentic particulars are now available. Twenty-five men in all have been dismissed or imprisoned for various terms. Sir O'Moore Creagh bade good-bye to the Regiment last evening at Alipore and delivered a speech, in the course of which he hoped that they would recover their good name by future good service.

FORCED TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY POVERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Mr. G. A. Reading, aged about 50, lately employed as Assistant Manager in the Asker Sugar Works and Distillery in Vizagapatam, residing at 3 Dacres Lane, Calcutta, committed suicide in the early hours of yesterday morning by blowing off his brains with a revolver. From enquiries it is found that poverty and ill-health are known to be the cause of this tragedy.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" VS. LAJPATRAI APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Justices Harington and Wodroffe will sit from 7th February to hear original side appeals. The appeal preferred by the "Englishman" in the case of "Englishman" vs. Lajpat Rai, is second on the list.

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SPORTING NEWS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 31.

Cup day traditions have been well sustained today. There was an immense attendance, including Sir John and Lady Hewett, General Mabon and E. Bell and their numerous guests. There was an excellent card, out of which we witnessed excellent sport. The Cup race was a splendid spectacle and was won by an outsider in Son of a Gun, the favorite Etna only getting third place after flattering her supporters through most of the race. Details :—

THE CHUTTER MANZIL PLATE.

Mr. Galstaun's Naughty Boy 8st 7lbs...Robinson 1
Mr. Smith's Snip Snap 7st 2lbs.....Davis 2
Mr. Connolly's Precede 8st 3 lbs ..... Kandall 3

ALSO RAN.—Coraine 10st 3lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Loraine, 2 to 1 against Naughty Boy, 4 to 1 Precede, and 10 to 1 Snip Snap.

Snip Snap led to the distance, there Naughty Boy caught up and drawing out won by half a length; one length between second and third. Time—1min 18 4-5 secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Mr. Fitch's Son of a Gun 7st. 7lbs. (carried 7st. 10lbs.) .....Southall 1
Mr. Galstaun's Circus Girl 8st. 10lbs...A Ferguson 2
Mr. Burjorjee's Etna 9st. 7lbs. .....Murdison 3
Mr. Galstaun's Hopscotch 8st. 11lbs. ...Hopinson 4

ALSO RAN.—Burjorjee's Boneta II 10st. 7lbs., (P. Morrison) ; Maharaja Cooch Behar's First Bell, 9st. 5lbs. (Fraser. ;) Mr. Hannyngton's Kill Kite 8st. 9lbs. (Cnatters ;) Thakur Sri Pal Sing's The Point 8st. 7lbs. (Ames ;) Maharaja Cooch Behar's Matin Bell 8 st. 5lbs. (Gutters ;) Fauntherpe's Devon 8st. 0lbs. (Firth ;) Griffith's Cock, 7st 12lbs (carried 8st 2lbs) (Trenoweth ;) Maharaja Cooch Behar's Coin II 7st 9lbs (carried 7st 5lbs) (Osborn ;) Maharaja Cooch Behar's Eileen 6st 12lbs (Tuoburn ;) Kour Saheb of Patiala's Post Entry 6st 10lbs (carried 7st 0lb) (Davis ;) Captain Cautley's Tod 6st 0lb (carried 6st 9lbs (Malsom ;) and Rake's Reference 6st 0lb (Ram Pershad.)

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Etna, 3 to 1 Kil Kits, 5 to 1 Devon, 6 to 1 First Bell, 8 to 1 Hopscotch and Son of a Gun, and twenty's to fifty's the others.

After a splendid race Son of a Gun won by a short head ; half a length seperated second and third, and third and fourth. Time—1 min 19 secs.

WELTER HORSE PLATE.

Lala Radhamohan's Lady Spring 9st 7lbs ..... Chasters 1
Mr Deakin's Royal Colours 10st 7lbs.....Firth 2
Mr Mills's White Heather 8st 9lbs.....Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Eruption 10st 2lbs ; Black Biddy 8st 3lbs ; and Lochinvar 8st 7lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Lady Spring, 6 to 4 against Royal Colours, 5 to 1 White Heather and fifteens the others.

Royal Colours led to the distance where Lady Spring came to the front and won by two and a half lengths ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 2 2-5 secs.

PONY HURDLES.

Major G. Moore's Tete-a-Tete 11st.....Owner 1
Mr J D Scott's Wal 10st 12lbs ...Mr Charrington 2
Mr Macleod's Dainty Lady 6st (carried 7st 7lbs) A Wahid 3

BETTING.—Evens each Tete-a-Tete and Wal; 5 to 1 against Dainty Lady.

Dainty Lady led for half the journey, then Tete-a-Tete joined her but she ran wide at the home turn and Tete-a-Tete came away easy winner by three lengths ; five lengths between next two. Time—4 min 5 4-5 secs.

LUCKNOW MILITARY HANDICAP CHASE.

Mr Mills's Senator 9st 12lbs ..... Mr Charrington 1
Mr Bash's Lord D 9st 5lbs ..... Captain Fell 2
Mr Johnson's Dundee 9st 0lb (carried 9st 9lbs) Major R Tudor 3

ALSO RAN.—Dareji 11st 2lbs ; Refused Fame 10st 7lbs (fell) ; White Cockade 9st 0lb (carried 10st 11b.)

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Fame, 2 to 1 Dundee, and tens the others.

Lord D, Fame, and Senator led together till Fame fell; at the mile the other two continued together till after past the fence when Senator, staying out, won by two and a half lengths; four lengths between next two. Time—5min 47 1-5secs.

THE MARINE PLATE.

Captain Teogood and Mr Evan's Young Lamond 7st 13lbs.....Theburn 1
Colonel Oliver's Modesty 6st 13lbs.....Melsom 2
Captain William's Promise 8st 9lbs...Northmore 3

ALSO RAN—Brigand 10st 13lbs, Surkhab 9st 13lbs, and Akrabad 7st 7lbs.

BETTING—2 to 1 against Surkhab, 3 to 1 Promise, 4 to 1 Brigand, and fives the others.

A good race between Young Lomond and Modesty at the finish, the former winning by half a length, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins 25 1-5 secs.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th Extra Meeting.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 31st January.

DEALERS SELLING PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs A K Dakhayel and A B Mama's g a h Leader 13 2 Rs 600
Mr Aly Khalaf's g a h Mijwell 13 2 Rs 600
Mr G K's b a h Red Hazard 13 3 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Wahab bin Bakr's ch a h Misbriff 13 2 3-4 Rs 600
Mr B S Forage's b a h Baby Dick 13 3 3 4 Rs 600
Mr Mahomed J warser's b a h Mah h 13 2 1-4 Rs 600
Mr Ibrahim Mana's g a h White Knight 13 1 1-2 Rs 800
Mr Rasa Mulla Sulleman's g a h ajub 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Abdul a Yunnisee's b a h Jins 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr S S Vijyasinhji's g a h Kanoon 13 2 3-4 Rs 500
Mr Abdulla Mahalla's b a h Prince Foote 13 3 1-2 Rs 600
Mr A K Rakhayel's ch a h Dreadnought 13 2 Rs 600
Mr M Gooculdas's b a h Padaba 14 Rs 400
Mr J R Ram's g a h Towfek 13 2 3 4 Rs 400
Mr M Gooculdas's g a h Dignum 13 3 Rs 400
Mr Frodelli's g a h Taki Suleman 13 2 3-4 Rs 700
Mr Ebrahim Gussoo's ch a h Alexander 13 Rs 700
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Rapidity 13 3 Rs 400
Mr Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Dubai 13 2 Rs 500
Mr Abdul Gani's g a h Ali 13 3 Rs 600
Mr M Nasser anji's g a h Nowarroz 13 2 Rs 600
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Bombay 14 Rs 400
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Moriarty 14 Rs 400
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Mahrib 13 3 1-2 s 100
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahomed g o h republic 13 3 Rs 400
Mr Ali Moh Shamlan's ch a h Zarood 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr Newton's b a h Mahya 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Newton's g a h Kafoor 3 3 1-4 Rs 1000
Mr Syed Mustapha Bin's g a h Rushcutter 13 2 Rs 600
Mr Fahad bin Nasser's b a h Excellen 13 2 3 4 Rs 800
Mr A M Saifs g a h Turco Cap 13 1 Rs 1000
Mr Yussuff bin Essa's g a h Ordinary 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr A Razak's ch a h ittle Gallant 13 3 Rs 500
Mr S A ahed's g a h Serjeant 13 3 Rs 500
Mr Haji Malalih's b a h Harbi Dewan 13 3 3-4 Rs 400

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Mr G Kabraam Mafoota (aged)
Mr Dawson's ch g Rosewater (aged)
Mr M Gooculdas' b ang Master Delaval (aged)
Mr M Gooculdas' b g Refresher 11,2 (5 years)
Mr R H G hagun's br g Shamfight (6 years)
Mr R R S blanu h Oakton (aged)
Messrs Garda and Clubwalla's ch em Lady Violet (aged)
Mr F M Garda's b e h Ch bham (4 years)
Capt Grant and Tirswella b g Vancouver (6 years)
Mr W Mumford's b g Master heo (5 years)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G K's b ang Chivalry (aged)
Mr Dawson's ch g Rosewater (aged)
Mr A D's nzas b ang Lord Carlyon (5 years)
Mr C R Whittinghams' ch o h Fizz (5 years)
Mr R R's b ang m Posee (aged)
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch g g Pincher (6 years)
Mr F M Gardas' b e h Chobham (4 years)
Capts Grant and Tirswells b g Vancouver (6 years)

A NOVI E PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talibs' g a h Swallo (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talibs' ch a h Y sameen (4 years)
Mr Kassum Jurjis' b a h Dese t King (aged)
Mr P Reginalds' g a h Harr (5 years)
Mr R S Tenaces' ch a h Waterloo (4 years)
Mr A S'Oomers' b a h The Pilgrim (late King Emperor 4 years)
Mr Suleman Mahallas' ch a h Generous (5 years)
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomeds' ch a h Aziz (5 years)
Mr Heaths ch a h Bursat (4 years)
Mr M Gooculdass' g a h Thuvil 13,3 3-4 (6 years)
Mr Sya Rashids' b a h Bedtain 13,3 1-2 (6 years)
Mr D Rancher ass' g a h Well Done (5 years)
Mr Dar Cowasji's b h Fible Gafi 13 3 3-4 (aged)
Mr B J mar bjis' ch a h Vibrona (4 years)
Mr Newtons' b a h Shewcutt (5 years)
Mr Newtons b a h Sandid (4 years)
Mr Fahed bin ugers' b a h Market (5 years)
Mr P A Waheds' ch a p The Monarch 140 5 years

THE BANDORA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Goldman 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib s g a h teel 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 12 2 1-2
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Imjabuki 13 2 3-4
Mr R S Jorage's ch ah Waterloo 13 1 3-4
Mr R S orage's b a h Ry l Realm 13 3
Mr A S Omer's b a h Akseer 14 0
Mr A S Omers g a h Muncher 14 0
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Dilaver 13 3 3-4
Mr M Gooculdas g a h Thuvil 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdulla Missry's ch a h Priceless 13 3 1-4
Mr G Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13 3
Mr Sahi Mahomed's g a h Grey Mouse II 14 0
Messrs E and A A Ameer's g a h Khusim Pasho 14 0
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodah 13 3 1-2
Mr D Ranchoddass' g a h Muslim 13 2 1-2
Mr Syed Ali's ch a h Habibie 14 0
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Hamm nd 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasji's ch a h Gibraltar 13 3
Mr A B Dalhil's ch a h ipers 13 2
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13 3 1-4
Mr Zat bin Mahomed's b a h Hasty Jack 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h S Binire 13 3 1-4
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Armi a 13 3 3-4

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Disfigure 13 2 1-2
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Sinclair 13 2 3 4
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13 2 2
Mr Heath's g a h Minnora 13 3
Mr eath's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr Heath s b a h Zari 13 3
Mr M Geoculdass' b a h Si Jamal 13 1-2
Mr Gokuldas' ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Mr Alli

COOLING BUNGALOWS.

A Cheap Device.

I am not aware if the services of the humble bullock or village bullock have ever been used for irrigating the discomforts of Anglo-Indians who have to pass the hot weather on the plains. The capacity of these animals may, or may not, have been tried as a substitute for the punkhawallah; but if so, their capability has not come up to the mark. Far-fetched as it may appear, I seem to foresee a new opening for either of these worthy quadrupeds as benefactors to the sorely-tried Anglo-Indian during the hot weather. I shall refer to buffalo, bullock or other economical draught animal by the term "animal." In large towns the most efficient way of cooling a bungalow or building would be by machinery of a fairly elaborate kind that is, by a kind of refrigerating machine, only substituting for carbon dioxide the ordinary air, which would be made expand into the rooms. This type of machine would be impractical up-country, where no one could mend it if it got out of order, and it would be difficult to find any one willing to look after it properly for a low standard of wage. The machine I propose would only require a bullock and one such inexpensive animal as I have mentioned above. A supply of water, preferably a tank, ought also to be within easy reach for water cooling purposes.

The method of working would be as follows:—The animal is yoked to one end of a horizontal pole whose other end is fixed right vertical axle pivoted to a rigid frame fixed to the ground in much the same manner as is done for crushing sugar cane up-country. This axis would work either directly or by means of cog-wheels a water-pump as well as an air-compressing pump, this latter being either a cylinder or bellows. Bellows would be preferable, as they could be mended locally when out of order and the air which eventually finds its way into the bungalow ought to be inodourous and not smell of lubricating oil as it might, if a cylinder were used for air-pumping purpose the bellows and pump could work for the same crank. The air is pumped by means of the bellows into an air chamber hermetically closed, and inside which is a coil of piping or serpentine, containing water which is kept constantly circulating by the pump. This water is cooling the compressed air which has become heated by compression. From the end of the air chamber remote from that part of it where the air is pumped in by the bellows is a pipe which enters the bungalow and conveys the air which has been compressed into the bungalow either by a series of puffs, or perhaps, preferably by means of a throttle, the air losing heat during the act of expanding. This pipe ought to be wrapped in some good insulating material or else laid well underground. The whole apparatus, including the animal, must be sheltered from the sun's rays. As will be seen further on the air in the chamber need not be much compressed, and the air chamber need not be constructed of metal any thicker than that of a biscuit tin, that is, of thin iron-sheeting; it could the covered with sack cloth or some other cheap material kept constantly damp, which would aid in cooling the compressed air. The best shape for the air chamber would be that of a long cylinder, one end being connected with bellows, the other with the pipe. During the circular journey the animal will alternately experience a rather strong pull during compression period, and then a very weak one. This can be compensated in two ways: (1) by causing the animal to go down hill during the process of air-pumping—the gradient made to increase as the air pressure in the bellows increases—and then made to go uphill when no air is being compressed; or (2) by using a compensating weight.

I have so far said nothing about the pressure necessary in the air chamber in order to produce any required temperature within the bungalow; this consideration will entail a little applied mathematics, which may be interesting to those who care for the physics side of the question. We will work out approximately what the required pressure inside the air chamber should be in order to cool the inside of a bungalow to say 59° Fahrenheit when the outside temperature is as say 113° Fahrenheit, that is 15° Centigrade inside the bungalow and 45° Centigrade outside. The results I give are only very approximate, as I shall not take into consideration radiation and convection of heat through walls, windows, etc., and shall only consider the air entering the bungalow from the pipes as a perfect gas losing heat through a diabetic expansion.

Take a formula in heat:—

$$T p^{\frac{1-y}{y}} = \text{a constant}$$

where T is temperature on an absolute thermometer;
where p = pressure
and where y = specific heat of air at constant pressure / specific heat of air at constant volume
for air y = 1·421
we can write T = 273 + t where t is the Centigrade temperature; therefore, we can write our formula thus:—

$$(273+t)\, p^{\frac{1-y}{y}} = \text{a constant.}$$

Then with our given data putting:—

t = 45° C
0 = 15° C

p = pressure of air in air chamber, which would be cooled to 45° C approximately; and it is this value to which we require.
P = pressure of air inside bungalow, which being practically the same as that of the air outside would quite correctly enough = 1 atmosphere. Therefore we can put p = 1 and p = 1·421. So we get the formula:—

$$(273+t)\, p^{\frac{1-y}{y}} = (273+0)\, p^{\frac{1-y}{y}}$$

That is:—

$$(273+45)\, p^{\frac{1-1\cdot421}{1\cdot421}} = (273+15)\, 1^{\frac{1-1\cdot421}{1\cdot421}}$$

That is $318\, p^{\frac{1-1\cdot421}{1\cdot421}} = 288$

That is $p^{\frac{421}{319}} = \frac{288}{1}$

That is $p^{\frac{53}{48}} = \frac{288}{1}$

which worked out gives
p = 1·4 atmospheres.

Therefore, in order that the air may issue from the pipe into the bungalow at a temperature of about 59 Fahrenheit when the air outside is at 113 Fahrenheit, the pressure of air in the air chamber must be at 1·4 atmospheres and kept at about 113 Fahrenheit.

Taking one atmosphere as equal to a pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch, then 1·4 atmospheres—21 lbs. per square inch; that is, the excess pressure inside the air chamber is 21—15 = 6lbs. per square inch above that of the air outside. With this datum it becomes a mere matter of arithmetic to calculate the maximum diameter a long cylindrical air chamber can have, given the thickness of the iron sheeting it is to be made of.

I have above only selected two given temperatures and by means of these obtained the pressure required; but for anyone interested in working out requisite pressures in air chamber, given the temperature inside and outside the bungalow, the following formula is useful:—Required pressure inside air chamber in atmospheres:—

$$= \text{Log}^{-1}\left[\frac{1,421}{421}\left\{\text{Log}\,(273+t) - \text{Log}\,(273+0)\right\}\right]$$

Where t = temperature outside (Centigrade) and 0 = temperature inside bungalow (Centigrade).

As appears as of the above described kind might act very effectively during the hot dry season and not cause moisture to become precipitated inside the bungalow due to lowering of temperature; whereas during the monsoon the interior of a bungalow would become exceedingly damp from this cause unless some method of drying the cooled air existed. One such method would be to cause the entering air to pass though some moisture-absorbing salt, such as calcium chloride, which would have to be constantly renewed and dried. At the same time, no deposit of moisture ought to gain access into the bungalow from any outside source, because if the air entering the bungalow through the pipe of the air chamber is well dried, this air eventually escapes through doors, windows and roofs, and thus prevents access of air into the bungalow by those channels from the outside.—"E" in the "Madras Mail."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

"GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS."

The desolate, ice-bound region of North-East Greenland is being brought vividly before Londoners by the free exhibition in the map-room of the Royal Geographical Society's premises of the pictures painted by Mr. A. Bee-clsen and Mr. A. Friis, the two Danish artists who went north with the Erichsen expedition two years ago. Captain Mylius Erichsen, Lieutenant Hagen, and Mr. Bronlund perished while trying to reach their ship after exploration work which has solved many problems connected with the unknown parts of the great Arctic island, and which incidentally proved for the first time what had only been before suspected—that it was entirely surrounded by water. Few pictures have been painted under the conditions which faced the two artists, who on more than one occasion narrowly escaped the fate which overtook their companions.

AN "ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF LITERATURE."

In place of the ball which is given annually at the Hotel de Ville, a Paris municipal councillor proposes that an annual Festival of Literature shall be organised. The idea is that the municipality shall offer prizes for plays and poems, and shall produce the best play, and print the best poem at the public expenses, and distribute copies of an "edition de luxe" to their guests. It is a high-minded proposal; but a goodly proportion of the guests would probably miss the dancing; and the question might also arise whether a municipal council was the best imaginable jury to pronounce on the merits of literary and dramatic compositions.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH.

The Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.V.O., who is announced (locally) to be the new Bishop of Norwich, recently came into public prominence in connexion with the jubilee of Wellington College, of which he has been a very successful Headmaster. He belongs to a family which has produced distinguished lawyers for several generations, the best-remembered being his grandfather the late Chief Baron Pollock. Like many eminent ecclesiastics, the new Bishop was a mighty athlete during his undergraduate days, and represented Cambridge in the quarter-mile at the 'Varsity sports. Dr. Pollock has been Select Preacher both at Cambridge and Oxford.

"THE CURSE OF AUSTRALIANS."

Sir George Reid, the new High Commissioner in London for the Australian Commonwealth, in a recent speech of Sydney, made a strong appeal to the young men of his audience to be ambitious—to aim at achieving something that would gain them not only advancement and honour, but something that would make the world, even in a small degree, better for their efforts. The curse of Australians was that the ambition of 99 per cent. of them was set upon paltry, worthless, evanescent things and the ambitions of the men were the ambitions of boys. He urged them to remember that sport was a fine thing in its place, but the universe was not given over to playing cricket or to racing horses. This is a statement which others than Australians may be rather reluctant to believe.

TOLSTOY AND HENRY GEORGE.

From "Light": That is certainly a novel and beautiful suggestion at the close of Henry George junior's story of his visit to Tolstoy. Bidding him good-bye, Tolstoy (aged eighty-one) stopped at the head of the staircase, held out his hand, and said: "This is the last time I shall meet you. I shall see your father soon. Is there any commission you would have me take to him?" "For a moment," writes Henry George, "I was lost in wonder at his meaning; but his eyes were quietly waiting for an answer: Tell my father that I am doing the work. He nodded assent, and I left him."

LONE PACIFIC ISLES.

Mr. Arthur Mahaffy, assistant to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, recently paid a visit to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and his report contains several interesting statements. The social conditions in the former group in pre-Protectorate times left much to be desired. The islanders were a particularly quarrelsome race, and a state of war existed almost permanently upon most of the larger islands of the group, in which the two main divisions of the islands were pitted against each other. Murders were a common occurrence and affrays, which resulted in the severe wounding of numbers of the different factions, were marked by the destruction of the food crops of the vanquished by the victors, and the consequent reduction of numbers of these unfortunates to a condition bordering on starvation.

EXTREME POVERTY UNKNOWN.

These conditions are now completely changed. The islands are kept in the most perfect order, trees are continually being planted, land reclaimed, and the wants of the natives are ministered to by every means which the physical peculiarities of these extraordinary islands render possible. Extreme poverty is almost unknown; every man is secure in the possession of his pieces of land, and is protected from the aggression of or spoliation by, his more powerful neighbours from which he suffered so much in the past. "There is a graduated land-tax, so that the wealthier members of the community pay in proportion to their land holdings, while the poorer people pay a merely nominal amount." Mr. Mahaffy says he did not hear a single complaint against the taxation.

EXCELLENT HOUSING.

There is excellent housing accommodation on almost all the islands of the Gilbert group. A system of extraordinary uniformity has been developed and the best types of native houses have been finally evolved after a series of experiments which may have been somewhat exasperating to the natives but which have undoubtedly resulted in their general good. The villages are kept in admirable order and the roads are scrupulously clean. Hospitals are established on all islands and all natives suffering from unslightly sores are glad to take up their residence there. Altogether the Gilbert islanders seem to have much to be thankful for.

NO CRIME ON THE ELLICE ISLANDS.

Matters on the Ellice group appear to be equally favourable. The admirable character of the Ellice islander, Mr. Mahaffy points out, is shown by the almost total absence of crime in these rarely visited islands, and for this characteristic of the people less credit, he says, has been given to the London Missionary Society and to its Samoan teachers than they have deserved. It is quite true that in the earlier days of the Protectorate these Samoans were often found to be interfering with the native government, and that some friction with the London Missionary Society was the result. But it should be remembered that these teachers had lived for years among these islands before the advent of the Protectorate, and that, by their example and precept, they had procured the most excellent results.

A "MARATHON DANCE."

Perhaps the most foolish development of the "Marathon" craze is that reported from Butte, the well-known mining town in the American West, where fifty-three men and as many women took part recently in a "Marathon waltz contest." At first the spectacle was exhilarating, but before long the strain began to tell. One woman dancer was seized with muscular paralysis, and had to be hurried to a hospital, where she was presently joined by another competitor, who had ruptured a blood vessel. After the dancing had been going on continuously for fourteen hours and forty-one minutes the Mayor of Butte, acting on medical advice used his authority to stop the performance. There were then three couples only left in the arena.

THE DRAWBACKS OF A MID-WINTER ELECTION.

The "Lancet" deals with the drawbacks of a mid winter election, remarking that not only the candidates, but all their active supporters, lead a life of dangerous stress, during an election. To the mental and laryngeal strain which they have to undergo must be added the unaccustomed exposure to which they are submitted, particularly in rural constituencies. Long evenings spent in chilly motor-car rides from place to place are interspersed with speech making in the stuffy atmosphere of village schools, a constant alternation between extremes of heat and cold which cannot fail so try the strongest. The "Lancet" considers is unlikely that the full number of elected members will be in a fit state to attend the opening day of the new Parliament.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SMART AFTERNOON FROCKS.

Since Fashion has sanctioned the wearing of all kinds of dainty and delicate fabrics for afternoon gowns, no matter what the season of the year may be, numbers of charming frocks have been arranged in colours and materials which not so very long ago, would have been considered suitable only for the evening or possibly for the brightest and warmest of midsummer days. The mode for wearing indoors, even in the winter months, gowns in voile and silk cellienne, in ninon de soie and in crepe de Chine is one which has much to recommend it from the picturesque point of view while for those chilly mortals who, even in heated rooms find that gowns of this kind are not sufficiently warm there are always the frocks in satin woven with a cashmere back which have both warmth and durability among their advantages. These "wool-back" satins as they are sometimes called have been dyed this season in very lovely shades, and since they are practically unrunnable, they are economical in the end and at the same time exceedingly attractive in appearance. We give an illustration of a very graceful and picturesque afternoon frock can be made in one of these soft but distinctly substantial satins, and chosen in a delica a shade of vieux rose. The long, flowing skirt is draped in a new way, and drawn in just above the ankles by a folded scarf of the same satin, the two ends of which cross each other in front, where they are held in place by large satin-covered buttons. Silver tissue forms the front of the bodice, cut in a sharp point, and so closely embroidered with silks in various shades of rose colour that very little of the silver background is to be seen. Small applique designs in dark brown velvet are scattered in and out among the rose coloured silk embroideries, and add considerably to the decorative effect, while the same kind of embroidery on silver forms the upper part of each sleeve. Vieux rose chiffon is employed to make the under-bodice which is gathered on the soldiers and draped to give a scarf effect in front. The novel under-sleeves are also of chiffon, arranged with full puffs at the elbows and soft draperies fitting closely from the elbow to the wrist. Other satin frocks for afternoon wear are arranged in tunic form and trimmed with bands of embroidery and deep silk fringes. The bodices of these gowns are sometimes most becomingly draped with fichu folds of ecru Alencon lace, drawn closely down from the shoulders, back and front, and disappearing under a close-fitting bodice of satin, which has then almost the effect of a deep satin corselet worn over a draped bodice of ecru lace. In this case the long sleeves are of ecru lace lined with chiffon. Princess robes in crepe de Chine will also be popular this season for afternoon wear, quite simply arranged with long skirts slightly draped on the hips and held in with satin sashes some little distance above the hem. Embroideries encircle the waist in the form of a deep belt, and the bodices, which are frequently cut square, are filled in with chemisettes of finely tucked ecru net, lined with gold or silver gauze.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

After the turban coiffure, or possibly as a natural result of that favourite form of hair-dressing, there comes the turban toque, and by this is meant at the moment, not at all the kind of toque once known by that name, which rested contentedly on the top of the head, made simply in velvet or silk, with an aigrette standing up high on one side. The turban toque of to-day is far more literally a turban, and is not at all unlike the closely swathed head-dresses which are frequently to be seen in the London streets on the heads of swarthy Oriental gentlemen, the rest of whose garb, frock coat, grey trousers, and so on, is entirely European, and very possibly the handiwork of a good English tailor. Just such turbans as these, with crossing draperies of soft silk or chiffon velvet are among the millinery novelties of the moment, and in clever hands they can be made exceedingly becoming especially when they are finished at the side with a jewelled ornament consisting of a large emerald or sapphire-coloured stone, set round in a platinum frame work, and having a large pear-shaped stone to match, depeading from the centre. Some of these turbans are made in brightly coloured mirror velvets, and set rather far back on the head with no trimming beyond two large natpins with heads in carved and tinted born, shaped and colored so that they closely imitate dragon flies or clusters of iris blossom. Another pretty fashion, and one which has already claimed many votaries on the Riviera, is to arrange a hat with a droped brim of chiffon velvet or silk gauze, and then to cover the whole of the crown with flowers, such for instance, as La France roses, or clusters of Neapolitan violets massed closed together. In place of the Paradise osprey to the wearing of which so many people strongly object, there is a tall, full aigrette, equally smart in effect and in the way in which it gives height to the figure, composed almost entirely of rose foliage, with here and there perhaps a cluster of buds. Yet another dainty hat, destined for Monte Carlo, is made in Tuscan straw, with a wide brim, lined underneath with black velvet, and turned up very sharply on one side. Round the crown there is a wreath of roses made in soft silk muslin, some white and some pale pink, with sprays of maidenhair fern in pale green velvet. Although there are significant indications on both sides of the Channel that shorter coats will be worn later on in the season, it is a fact that at the moment the long, narrow shapes still have it all their own way, and under many conditions they are so singularly graceful and so generally becoming that it will be a matter for great regret when they finally take their departure. In the meantime these long coats are to be seen designed in many novel shapes, and carried out in various fabrics to match the skirts in whose company they will be seen, including a number of fine soft cloths and Cheviot serges. Although the coats are very long, the skirts remain quite short, many of them being drawn in a little round the feet, where they are bordered with a deep them of satin to match the colour of the material. A gown of pale grey cloth looks pretty arranged with a skirt of this description, the cloth which is fairly full at the waist drawn in under a grey satin hem and made short enough to clear the ground by some three or four inches. The long coat of grey cloth is very full at the waist, where it is held in by a broad band of blocke moire ribbon drawn through an oxidised silver buckle and from this waistbelt the soft folds of cloth fall round the figure almost with a shawl effect, as the coat is shorter in front than it is at the back. The upper part of the coat is also very picturesquely draped from the shoulders and finished with large revers and gauntlet-cuffs of black moire.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st February.

The Squadron will take part in a combined parade with the Bombay Vol. Rifles at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next the 2nd February. The General and Special Idea will be given on parade.

Rendezvous on the Flats at the Jackal Club at 7-15 a. m. sharp.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 6-20 a m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st February.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday the 2nd February—Instructions for Officers at the Saluting Battery, at 7 a m.

Thursday the 3rd February—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for the Proficiency Candidates and Recruits at 9-30 p.m in the Town Hall Compound.

Thursday the 3rd February—The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 5th February—Mahaluxmi Battery 4-30 p. m. Instruction for Gun Layers under the Adjutant.

5-30 p. m. Standing Gun Drill and Squad Drill and Squad Drill with Arms under No I of Sub-Division rifles will be provided at the Battery.

D E F Specialists and Dial numbers to attend for instruction.

E H Coy Tuesday the 1st February at 6-30 p. m. Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Mahim Ground for Defence Light Manning.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 4 Co Ahmedabad.

No 1291, Gr T Webster, No 1292, Gr L Eckersall and 1293, Gr H G Taylor.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE TWO SERVICES.

With the homecoming of the battleship "Ocean" on the completion of less than two years' commission on the Mediterranean Station, official confirmation is made of the statement which appeared some months ago that this vessel would share the fate of her sister ships by being reduced at one stroke from full complement to a reduced nucleus crew. This is a very rapid decline, which again suggests that the Admiralty are experiencing the effect of a shortage in the active service personnel. The "Ocean" will be the fifth of the "Duncan" class to degenerate to the level of "special service ships" manned by care and maintenance parties. Instead of being placed in this category—the lowest in the nucleus crew system—it is generally felt that one of the intermediary stages should have been found for these ships on their ceasing to be manned on a war footing There is, however, the consolation of knowing that the "Ocean's" sister ships in the "special service" group at the Nore are being maintained in a condition which elicited the admiration of Vice-Admiral Sir G Neville on the occasion of a recent inspection.

THE TWO PURCHASED DESTROYERS.

Reference to the current Navy List shows that the two destroyers which the Admiralty decided to purchase to replace the "Blackwater" and "Lee," which were lost last year, have been added to the effective strength of the Fleet, They are named "Stour" and "Test"—the former after the river on the estuary of which stands Harwich the headquaters of the Home Fleet destroyer, flotilla and the latter after a Hampshire stream which discharges into Southampton Water. The new destroyers, which are in all essential respects similar to the boats they replace—the "River" class—are shown to have a displacement of 850 tons and 7,000 indicated horse-power. They were purchased from Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., of Birkenhead, who had built them as a speculation, which, no doubt in the circumstances, has been profitable. It is a subject for satisfaction that private shipbuilding firms provide in this manner for meeting unexpected demands. Last year it may be remembered that the Admiralty purchased the "Albacore" and "Bonetta" from Messrs. Palmer and Co., to replace the "Gala" and "Tiger," and now, without unreasonable delay, it has been found possible to fill the places of two more ill-fated units in the destroyer division of the service by vessels of approximately similar design.

THE NAVAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Admiralty have pursued the policy of standardising, as far as possible, the working hours and pay of the different classes of mechanics and skilled and unskilled workmen employed in the various Government departments subject to their control. They began by altering the working hours and conditions of classification and pay in the dockyards soon after the Radical Government came into power, when the pay of the workmen was raised by the sum of 1s. per week, and the cases of certain mechanics was also improved. Having set up a standard in the dockyards, after a Committee of Investigation, presided over by the First Sea Lord had reported, they subsequently brought the labour staff of the Naval Ordnance Depots in line with this change, and various alterations were made in the grading of the officers and men of this department. The subordinate officials, for instance, were placed on the established list with dockyard scales of salary, and new scales of pay were introduced for the storehouse staff, similar to those existing in other Admiralty store Departments. It is only quite recently, however that changes in the hours of work have been made in the Admiralty works department, where the same working hours are now observed as in the dockyards which will save some confusion and expense. It was necessary under the old conditions for example, for the knock-off bells and "hooters" to be sounded at different times during several months of the year for the men of the works department to begin and cease work before other employes. Both the officials and the men appreciate the change and hope for further reforms in the works department.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

We are requested by the National Rifle Association to state that, in regard to the notice recently published announcing that the council have decided, in all individual competitions at 500 yds. at the forthcoming Bisley meeting, to substitute the figure target with Bisley scoring for the present second-class Bisley target, an impression would appear to have arisen that the introduction of the figure includes also that of rapid firing. This, however, is not the case, and the only change proposed is the substitution of a figure for the bull's eye, the other conditions governing individual firing remaining as before.

TRAINING IN THE EASTERN COMMAND.

The remarks of Sir Arthur Paget on the collective training of the past season in the Eastern Command deserve wider notice and to be studied by more officers than those who for the moment happen to be serving under him. For one thing they are brief and for another, as the General himself remarks, although they contain nothing of an original nature or what is not already laid down in the Field Service Regulations and the Training Manuals of the several arms, nevertheless the constant recurrence of the faults categorically mentioned requires that they should once more be brought to notice. Some very wise observations are made on the insufficient employment of written orders, a tendency which has more than once come under our personal notice, and which in the case of reconnaissance leads to the production of information other than that required. The necessity of the personal reconnoitring on the part of commanders of positions about to be attacked is once more insisted on; a point to which it might well be thought further reference need no longer be directed were it not for the many times that its neglect is to be noticed. Inadequate inter-communication and co-operation between parts of a force has for the same season once more to be pointed out, a fact that Sir Arthur somewhat charitably ascribes to the racial characteristic of individuality, which, admirable as he considers it in some ways, has the effect of causing attention to be concentrated upon what more immediately concerns the individual to the exclusion of what may affect the interests of other troops in the vicinity.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

In his remarks on the training of the cavalry in his command, it hardly comes as a surprise to find that, in Sir Arthur's opinion, the advantage conferred upon this arm by the possession of a magazine rifle has not yet been fully realised. He draws attention to the fact that, especially in enclosed countries, the power of causing delay to the enemy by means of dismounted action is a very valuable one. This is perfectly true, and we have not the smallest doubt that the majority of cavalry officers will agree with this criticism of a certain aspect of their work, as it appears to the eyes of an infantryman. But it must be admitted that this service has a difficult task if it would please its many masters. Manœuvres on this occasion had been immediately preceded by those of the Cavalry Division, where lessons of a totally different nature had been inculcated, and where shock action and the attainment of the cavalry spirit had been chiefly fostered and encouraged. It is somewhat difficult under such circumstances to suddenly realise that the lessons of the preceding fortnight were quite unsuited for the particular work required under different conditions and by a new commander. It might be well if some understanding on the subject were arrived at between the various authorities who are responsible for the time and manner devoted to the summer's work of this arm; to be criticised by one and landed by another is hardly satisfactory. There will be more general agreement in regard to Sir Arther's pronouncement that the rapid transmission of information is a problem that has not yet been perfectly solved.

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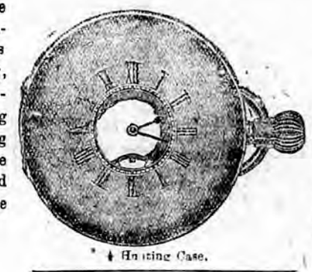
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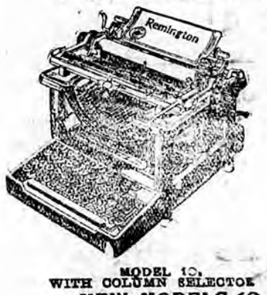
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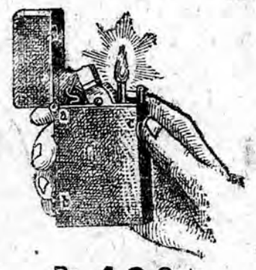

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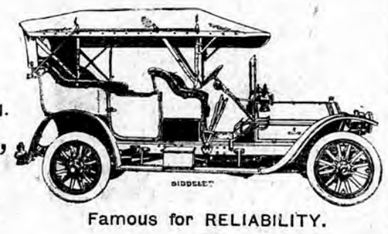

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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FRUIT
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty of the blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter is it inherited from the system, it far more than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, disease of the bones, &c. In all symptoms, eczema, lupra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, glandular neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in India, 4/8. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark. "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.
PARIS, 8, rue Violenne.—Sold by all Chemists.

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KESHRANJAN OIL.

FOR THE HAIR

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But *Keshranjan* does more than merely polish the hair—it gives strength to the hair roots and eradicates worms, dandruff and skin diseases. Invaluable for Ladies' Toilet. It also cures *Baldness*.

Re. 1 per bottle.
Post-free Rs. 1-5.

OUR BEST LIVER AND KIDNEY TONIC
JAKRIDARI-KASHAYA

Cures all bilious complaints, *Dyspepsia, Heartburn*, sour bitter tastes, headache, and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial, Re. 1. Packing and postage, As. 7.

ASOKARISHTA.—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as *Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per phial Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 7.

Our KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures *Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis*, it flammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. *Deafness*, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all traits of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per phial, As. 12. Packing and postage, As. 5.

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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. EFFYMER & Co., 66 Frenchurch Street, London E. C.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROWDYISM IN CALCUTTA.

Fatal Assault on a Tram Conductor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Assault on a Tram Conductor which formed an annoying feature of the Calcutta rowdyism in September was revived last afternoon. One Dhirendranath Chuckerbutty apparently under the influence of liquor jumped on the front row of a Chitpore car. The Conductor demanded the fare. Dhirendra refused and in endeavouring to get out of the car made an attempt to push aside the conductor. In the course of a scuffle which ensued both men fell on the road. Unfortunately the awkward fall of the conductor led to his legs slipping under the car and getting horribly mutilated under the wheels. The injured conductor was picked up in great pain and was being conveyed to the Medical College Hospital when he expired on the way. Dhirendra who escaped with the slight injuries was secured by the police.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A GUNNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 30.

The body of Gunner Gallaghan, R.G A., 62nd Company, was found in a tank in the Cantonment yesterday. He was in charge of the noon-time gun and had been reported missing since Thursday. At the "post mortem" examination it was discovered that both the jaws and frontal plate of the skull were broken and the injuries were more compatible with the theory of a fall than with blows from a weapon.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL.

Annual Prize-Giving.

THE annual prize distribution of the Frere-Fletcher School took place yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of the School, Fort, The Rev. C. M Barham. Acting Archdeacon, presided; and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

A very interesting programme of recitations, dialogues and action-songs was gone through by the children, some of the items being very loudly applauded.

THE REPORT.

The Chairman then read the report for the year 1909 which was as follows: In the course of the year we had "two" Government Inspections, one from Miss Ashworth in March and one from Miss Corkery in December. Miss Corkery also paid us a visit in October to hear an oral lesson for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate, and on that occasion she looked round the school and inspected the needlework. Miss Renton who was trained in this school is now in charge of Standard 5, and Miss Queenie Smith who came to us early last year takes Standard 4. We are glad to record that she passed the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination from our school. Mr. Shapurji and the Misses Patuck are still in charge of the Mathematics, Drawing and Guzerati as in fromer years. The junior classes are taught by pupil teachers who are doing good work under supervision. The members of the Teaching Staff have worked in perfect harmony throughout the year. All are throughly interested not only in the studies of their pupils but in the children themselves. We were pleased to hear that the Government Inspectress was very favourably impressed with the tone of the school and also thinks that discipline is well maintained and courteous manners inculcated. Our main object is to give a thorough all-round education and instill a love of learning. We very seldom have to resort to punishment. Many parents express a wish that their children should not study for any public examinations and we never press them to enter for them. At the same time we are ready to present girls both for the Bombay Matriculation and the Cambridge Locals. We also pay special attention to the training of young girls as pupil-teachers. We are sorry that our limited space makes it difficult for us to arrange for physical culture, but the classes all drill in turn in the dining-room, and the younger ones sometimes in the compound. All the junior children have 15 minutes' recreation out of doors both morning and afternoon, and, as Miss Corkery observes, they have a healthy love of play. We are most careful not to overpress them with lessons in their early years. Miss Wilson has worked up the music vigorously during the year she has been back with us. But, as her pupils are mostly only beginners, we have not much to show yet in the way of results. Myrtle Devonshire entered for the Junior Trinity College Theory in June and passed with honours, obtaining 92 marks out of 100. In November she went in for the Intermediate in Practical Music and was again successful. We sent up three candidates for the Matriculation last November, Patricia Row, Myrtle Devonshire and Dora D'Souza. All three passed. The two former have been Foundation Scholars of this school. Last year Patricia Row being a pupil teacher, went up for the 8th Standard Test and obtained her certificate. Myrtle Devonshire and Dora D'Souza both passed the Junior Cambridge held in December 1908, being the only two we sent in. We did not know the result at the time of our last prize-giving, and so record it now. All three girls have been a credit to the school, and we wish them success in later life. We have many promising pupils who will we hope do equally well in years to come, but last month we did not send in any for the Cambridge Examinations. The girls have set to work cheerfully after the long Christmas holidays and seem interested in their studies. It is pleasant to see happy faces at the beginning of the year and to hear that our pupils are glad to get back to school. Miss Dobson of the University Settlement, accompanied by Miss Crosthwait, kindly inspected the needlework on December 5th. They report as follows: "It has been a great pleasure to us to examine the needlework in the Frere-Fletcher School. The standard of the work is very good, and the children are evidently taught to be neat and painstaking. The samplers were well worked, and we were glad to see the pains bestowed on the plain sewing. The work of the youngest children would compare favourably with the work of other children of their years." Miss Corkery writes: "Needlework throughout the school is excellent, the plain needlework being remarkable for the neatness of finish." By the terms of the Trust Deed dayscholars do not attend religious instruction except at the written request of their parents, and none were availing themselves of the opportunity of doing so at the end of the year. The Rev S. Leigh-Lye, Senior Presidency Chaplain, reports on the boarders as follows: "I examined the school in November and on the whole was well pleased with the result. Standard 9 consisting of two girls did excellent papers on all subjects, Myrtle Devonshire being first and Patricia Row second. Standards 5 and 4 also did well. I was glad to see that the Catechism was perfect. Class 2 has been well taught and Miss Smith, their teacher, should be congratulated on the result. The Catechism was perfectly known and the children gave good replies to the questions both in the Old and New Testament." We much regret that our kind friend, the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, is not present with us to-day having just sailed for England. Not only has he come almost always once a week to take one or the other class for religious instruction but he has looked in frequently to see us and know what we are doing. He has seemed to take a personal interest in every child in the school, and we shall all miss him greatly. In conclusion we wish to express our thanks to all who have presented prizes and to Mr. Soundy for lending us a piano for the occasion.

Mrs. Barham then gave away the prizes.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said, when the Lady Superintendent, Miss Simpkinson, asked him to preside at the prize-giving, he was very much pleased to accept the invitation. He accepted the invitation with pleasure, not only because it was his duty to do so being ex-officio Secretary of the institution, but also because he had always taken the greatest interest in this School. He paid a tribute to Miss Franklin, one of the ex-Superintendents of the School and Miss Simpkinson, the present Superintendent, to whom the great popularity of the School was in the main due. The School had always borne an excellent reputation and stood well in the front rank among the schools of this great city. The report that had been just read to them was quite equal to any of the past reports. It was a report of which any Superintendent might well be proud, and it would, he thought, be quite hard for future Superintendents to beat Miss Simpkinson's record of good work. Miss Simpkinson deserved to be heartily congratulated on the results in the Matriculation Examination. These results were quite gratifying to view of the fact that the teaching staff aimed principally at giving the children a sound and thorough grounding in education and that they never pressed the pupils to enter for examinations. Examinations led in the majority of cases to cram-work. The Chairman further said that the school looked more like a large family than anything else, and all seemed so kindly and friendly towards each other. The children seemed to regard the members of the teaching staff not as teachers but as friends. One felt an atmosphere of happiness when he came to this School. He was glad to see that needle-work, an important branch of a girl's education, was not neglected in this school, because the one thing which men appreciated most in women-folk was their ability to sew. He regretted very much the absence that afternoon of the Rev. Leigh-Lye, who has worked so much for the school. The Chairman would miss him very much and hoped to see him again among them completely invigorated. He was sorry to read in the report that none of the day scholars availed themselves of the opportunity of attending Religious Instruction. He hoped he would hear of better results next year. It however, depended, as stated in the report, on the parents whose full consent in writing was necessary before a child was allowed to attend the instruction. He concluded by thanking the staff for the honour done to Mrs. Barham and himself that afternoon, and wishing the School continued success.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. "Koerber," February I.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "Koerber" to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. I The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 1 at 12 Noon sharp.

Deck passengers, Native servants and Ayahs must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9-30 a.m. sharp.

Anastasiadis, Mr. R. E.
Austin, Sister.
Barnard, Mrs.
Burke, Col W H
Boulton, Capt H
Burr, Major and Mrs
Byramjee, Mr D P
Beierbach, Mr and Mrs., 2 children and infant.
Crawford, Mr and Mrs B F
Derro, Miss
Eckhardt, Mr W
Evangelinidis, Mrs G C
Femmer, Miss Ch
Frei, Mr J
French, Capt M V C P
Gruner, Mr E C
Goodall, Mr C H
Handmann Mr R
Hammil, Miss Clare
Hildebrandt, Mr Ad
Hilarion Revd Fra
Iraide, Sister
Indaschke, Revd. H
Jusiowitzer, Mr L
John, Revd and Mrs A, 2 children and infant
Kracht, Mr M von
Kraus, Capt E
Kuchnel, Mr J Fr
Lloyd, Lt W H A
Laughlin, Mr H D
Laughlin, Miss
Lamb, Hon Mr R A and Mrs, 2 children and nurse
Lana, Mrs D, and infant
Mahomedally Piarally, Mr
McRitchie, Miss M
Mayer, Mr T
Metzger, Miss Joh
Pinhey, Mrs A F
Pennell, Dr and Mrs F L
Reinhold, Capt H E
Reeken, Van Cannon
Rimington, Mr F C
Rintoul, Mrs C R
Steem, Mr J C
Shrimpton, Mr and Mrs
Samman, Mr
Smallman, Mr and Mrs H
Service, Mr and Mrs J
Scriba, Revd C
Schmidt, Mr Th
Sycamore, Mr
Twdell, Major and Mrs
Tod, Mr Arthur W M
Wood, Prof Frank H
Watson, Col and Mrs G M
Wagenwoort, Mr
Watson, Miss
Zeseeh, Mr M

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held on Monday evening in the Association Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong presiding.

Miss Rutterford read the annual report from which the following extracts are taken :—In presenting our report for 1909 we would remind you that our Bombay Association has now attained to the dignified age of thirty-five. We come before you this year with no story of great and marvellous achievement but with great gratitude to God for all who have entered so heartily into the aims and ideals of the Association assisting in its activities or enjoying the advantages offered.

The membership of the Association is also international and represents widely varying interests, experiences, ability, and occupations. Some have joined to enjoy the advantages offered, others to show their interest in this organized work for the young womanhood of Bombay. A number of new members have been received during the year while 20 have resigned or been transferred to other Associations. Three have gone to the 'city not made with hands." We close the year with a total membership of 865.—160 Marathi Branch, 125 Non-Residents of Bombay, 100 Students and Schools Girls, 480 Resident in Bombay.

The annual business meeting of the Association for 1909 was held on the 19th of January. Officers for the new year were elected and reports from the different departments and branches read and received.

On January 26th the anniversery meeting was held and a stirring Association address was given by Mrs. Procter followed by a short earnest spiritual message from the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The annual meeting of our Indian members was held on Feb. 3rd and out of a membership of 158 (20 of whom are non-residents of Bombay) there was an attendance of 115.

A new feature in this department in the past year has been the inauguration of Musical Literary Evenings. Addresses on the lives of Composers with illustrations from their works have met with marked appreciation. A school for shorthand and typewriting was opened in September. Twelve students are preparing for examination and several others who had a partial knowledge of these subjects before enrolling here have been aided to find appointments and are proving capable office assistants. Classes have also been organized in painting, millinery, dressmaking, cookery, botany and Hindustani with a total enrolment of 180. The admission fee for all these classes is a nominal one and is paid into the general funds of the Association. The Association is indebted to the friends who have given so freely and gladly of their time and ability in planning and conducting these educational classes and lectures. Miss Haig in conjunction with our strong Educational Committee expect to pay special attention to the developing of this deparment and we look for increased growth in the coming year. One very successful class in physical culture met regularly twice each week during the cold season. A tennis court is also provided for the use of the members.

The financial statement for the year shows a decided increase in receipts. The expenditure, however, has been much heavier, and the year closed with a small adverse balance. Heretofore two of the secretaries have been financed from home, but this year the Association met the entire salary and expenses of one of its world's workers. The balance due on painting the building has been paid, and a new electric pump, costing Rs. 1,000 has been installed.

To meet the demands now made by our growing activity and responsibility we need more subscribers to our General Fund. Annual subscriptions from any who have the welfare of young women at heart will be welcomed.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

When the accounts for 1908 were presented to the Association attention was drawn to the fact that the available assets were just about counterbalanced by liabilities. The year 1909 closes with the bank account overdrawn by Rs. 530-11-6 and practically no outstandings, showing that the Association has spent during the year about Rs. 500 more than it received. This is more than accounted for by a wholly unexpected item of expenditure Rs. 1,015-15 3 for an electric pump and fitting the provision of which was forced on the Association by the fact that the pressure on the Municipal mains was insufficient to keep the water tanks full enough to meet the necessary demands of the household. If this expenditure had not been forced on the Association, the year would have closed with a credit balance of about five hundred rupees, which is very satisfactory when allowance is made for the fact that the Association now undertakes the entire support of one of its World Workers. However, as the ground rent of the plot on which the institution stands has now in term of the lease been raised from Rs. 132-13 to Rs. 164-1 per mensem equal to about Rs. 363 per annum and as the trifling reserve fund which existed has been exhausted and no sinking fund has yet been started it will be necessary for the friends of the Association to increase on its behalf if the year on which we are now entering is to close satisfactorily from a financial point of view and any provision is to be made for the future. The accounts have been compiled in the usual form and show actual cash receipts and expenses and income and expenditure pertaining to the year with a balance sheet and I merely draw your attention to the fact that as regards the Home and the Flat the receipts and expenditure approximate to balancing one another a state of affairs which is decidedly satisfactory :—

Total Receipts :—Balance 1908 Rs. 988-6-3 ; Home Rs. 20,138-10-11 ; Flat Rs. 5,486-10-3 ; Holiday Home Rs. 200, Balance from last year ; Subsriptions and donations Rs. 2,832-1-9 ; General Receipts Rs. 2,012-2. total Rs. 31-657-15-2. Disbursements :—Home Rs. 20,893-7-4 ; flat Rs. 5,446-13-6, holiday home Rs. 217-8 ; General Expenditure Rs. 5,630-13-10 ; total Rs. 321,88 10 8.

Adverse balance Rs. 530-11-6. This has been fully met during January so that we come to our annual meeting January 31 with a small balance on the right side of Rs. 42.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said that when he was asked a few weeks ago by the President, Lady Hughes, to preside at the annual meeting, he felt for a moment as if he should be diving somewhat into the unknown, for this was an institution managed and controlled by women for the benefit of women. But a moment's reflection showed him that although that might be so, this association was nevertheless in some measure a business association worked on thoroughly practical business lines, for business educational and other purposes and that as such it differed but little in its management from many other institutions in Bombay. This remark was fully borne out by the report just read before the meeting, a report which showed that steady progress had again been made during the past year and that much good work had been done in various directions. After briefly referring to the history of the past, the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to a handsome contribution of £4,000 which was sent out from Home in response to an urgent appeal to the Parent Society and which was added to the amount recovered from the Oriental Bank and to further sums which had been collected and which enabled the house to be built. He imagined the only fault of those who planned this home was that it was not designed for a building twice the size for already they had an annexe in Dattoobhoy Mansions and be gathered from the report that if more rooms had been available in this house during the past year they would have been occupied either by permanent resident or by visitors. Branches had been established in various parts of the town. He thought the work of the Educational Committee most valuable and he could not help but think that a most suitable companion in life would be one who had passed through all the different classes and profited by them. He quite agreed with the remark in the report that this home was a very great boon to many young women who were earning their living in and near the Fort. If it were not for the existence of this home, they would almost certainly have to live in such less desirable surroundings and they would miss those companionships and friendship which were formed by living in a home of this kind and mixing with the members of this association. The good done and the evils avoided by residents in a home of this character were, he observed, probably far greater than any of them imagined and the friendships formed no doubt prevented many young people from drifting amongst undesirable companions. He expressed a hope that the Managing Committee would continue to organise entertainments of various kinds which were so thoroughly appreciated by the members.

After referring to the different classes, the Chairman said that as regards the spiritual work of the society, the report told them that if the association should succeed in all else and failed in this, it would have missed the primary purpose for which it existed. He admitted the truth of this remark but he suggested to the Committee that they should not be disappointed if in this respect they did not always see at once the good results they desired. It seemed to him that if the material work of the society was a success, the spiritual work must also be a success—one in fact helped the other—for life in a Home of this kind and association with the members of this Institution must bring with it a higher and nobler idea of the duties of this present life and a keener desire to attain the life hereafter. The report was very silent regarding those who had worked for the success of the association during the past year. He felt however that something would have been missed at this meeting if he did not say how very greatly the efforts of their President, Lady Hughes, were appreciated. He knew very well that her whole heart and soul was in this work and it must, he thought, be a very great satisfaction to her to read a report of this kind and to know that so much good work was being done in the various directions. Their best thanks were also due to Mrs. Jardine who acted as President last year whilst Lady Hughes was at Home. He knew very well that Mrs. Jardine took a keen interest in the work of this society and its members. As regards the permanent staff, he felt sure he could say without fear of contradiction on that the association was extremely fortunate in having such a very excellent General Secretary as Miss Rutherford. He had never had the opportunity of discussing the work with Miss Rutherford, but he felt sure her position was by no means an easy one. The success of this Association was clear proof, he thought, that Miss Rutherford possessed all the qualities,—tact, kindness of heart, energy and desternination—in abundance. And lastly their thanks were due to Major Hoskyn who looked after the accounts and provided money whenever it was required. He was sorry the financial position of the Association was not stronger one. It was howe ver very creditable to this association that so much good work had been done during the past and previous years without any permanent source of income such as a grant or contribution from Government. At the same time it was difficult to understand why there was not a yearly grant from Government. The institution most certainly deserved one and so far as he could see should be put on a level in this respect with other branches in the Presidency Towns who, he was told, had all been specially favoured. He was sure if this matter was brought to the notice of their sympathetic Governor—Sir George Clarke—he would recognize their good work and would realise that the salaries earned by the residents in this Home were small compared with those earned by men of similar age and that that added very greatly to the difficulty of carrying on a Home of the character. He would also recognise, he was sure, the valuable educational work and would see that this institution was as deserving of help as any other in Bombay. He sincerely trusted the Committee's hope in this respect would not be disappointed for if it was, he feared that ere long the work in some direction might have to be curtailed. In passing from this subject, he suggested that some kind friend should provide the building with a lift or head a subscription list for this purpose.

In conclusion he said that he knew of no better institution than this in Bombay. He hoped that all their friends would read the report so that they might see how much good work was being done in so many difficult directions. He hoped that there would be less danger in the management, that the classes would be well attended, that the work would be well blessed in all its branches and that opportunies might present themselves for further extensions.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 31.

A few falls of rain have occurred in the extreme South and the skies are moderately clouded there, Elsewhere the weather is dry and the temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Some further rain is likely in the extreme South.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31ST JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, ne sign of rain. All crops doing well Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain Wheat flourishing.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory. Cotton ready for picking in some places, picking of first sowing partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening, ready for picking and picking commenced and arrivals expected early. Cotton crop making good progress but accounts less favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Arrivals coming freely (?).

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants want fine weather and picking of first sowing partially begun. Crop accounts less favourable.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, OLD AND YOUNG,

That we always keep a nice stock of the latest Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Scented Soaps of the best French and English makers, Toilet Requisites, &c.

A Competent European Doctor of long practise in the Local Hospitals can always be consulted in our premises at a very moderate fee.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,